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The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

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COAL
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Telephone 88
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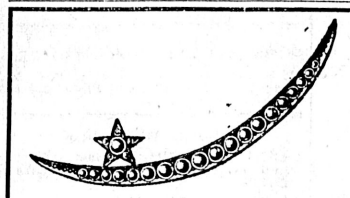
VOL. LXXX.---NO. 9 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY JUNE 21 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR



We are now carrying in stock choice brooches and pendants, set with the very best diamonds, rubies and emeralds that we can procure. The workmanship on these articles is of the finest. See them.

DIAMONDS

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THE JEWELLERS,
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The Best That Is Milled. Ask Your Grocer For It

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WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Or a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's

Thirty Years' Experience

Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?

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Summer Residential Lots For Sale or to Lease

A few frontage lots, part of section 31, facing on this bay, for sale or to lease for 20 years at very moderate prices. This is a very favorite summer resort for camping and bathing, and is one of the few bays within easy reach of Victoria, where the beach is both safe and the water warm for bathing in. The distance from Victoria is about six miles. A constant supply of water will shortly be laid on to each lot from a never-failing stream of pure spring water. Also 5 and 10 acre lots for sale, without water frontage but fronting on the main road and overlooking the water.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

DYEA===ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Ralph Churton
Auctioneer

Has removed to the commodious salesrooms (Vernon Block), corner of View St.

Note No. 62 Douglas Street

ICE CREAM

HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Const. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 39 FORT STREET.

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Limited,

Are now loaning and fitting up FREE OF COST Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet, for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes:
1—Less heat in kitchen.
2—A Gas Stove is always ready for instant use, day or night.
3—A Gas Stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner.
4—A Gas Stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove.
5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas.
6—The average cost of using a Gas Range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.

Stoves Can Be Seen at Any Time at The Gas Works.

Where any further information will be gladly given.

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
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Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
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Goods and Merchandise of every description insured against loss by fire. Marine risks covered . . .

Life, Accident and Boiler Insurance in the best offices. Klondike Risks accepted. Miners' Outfits Insured . . . . . .

Loans and Mortgages negotiated. Estates managed and Rents collected. Debentures bought and sold.

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AUCTIONEER
APPRAISER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT
OFFICE 15 YATES STREET
Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale
Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE
25c. per Bottle
(Makes 50 Drinks)
BOWES' DRUG STORE
100 Government Street, near Yates St.

W. T. Hardaker,
Victoria's Popular Auctioneer.
Has the best adapted and by far the largest salerooms in the city, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street, corner of Yates.
Auctioneer of Real Estate, Live Stock, General Merchandise, Furniture, Etc., is prepared to conduct a sale at your own home, and can get the best prices obtainable
Furnished houses and stocks bought outright to any amount for spot cash.
All business strictly confidential.

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Telephone 488.

D. H. MacDowall, Commission Agt.
CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN
Agent for Enamelled Iron Signs, Automatic Air Compressors, Steel Rails and Bridge Work.
ROOM 4, Williams' Block, Broad Street

W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER,
133 Gov't St.

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. ja27

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 9

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself, $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 7

LEMONS, lemons, very cheap. Chit rice and all kinds of poultry and feed, for sale one truck and lumber wagon. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street. je11

Onion Festival—when you go, call and get 15 lbs. for 25 cents. Why, they have never been so cheap. At Sylvester Feed Co., City Market. Tel. 413.

E. H. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, and Mrs. Fletcher, returned on Sunday evening from the East.

Mrs. H. Carmichael has returned from a visit to the Old Country.

CHILLIWACK ELECTORS

The Premier's First Address in That District After Accepting Candidature.

A Comprehensive Statement of the Government's Policy During Recent Years.

Opposition's New Standard Bearer Also Heard and Replied to by Mr. Turner.

Abbotsford, June 18.—(Special.)—Although the notice of the gathering had been necessarily brief and the facilities for reaching the hall were not of the best, there was nevertheless a gratifyingly large attendance at the political meeting held here last evening. The speakers were the rival candidates for the representation of the district, Premier Turner and Mr. Charles Munro, the latter having been courteously invited by the government supporters to participate, and being also granted cordial permission to reply to Hon. Mr. Turner's answering address. Mr. Downs was unanimously chosen as chairman, filling the office with impartiality and satisfaction to all, while the fact that the ladies of the district are this year interesting themselves in the affairs of the country was evidenced by the presence of several representatives of the sex, Mrs. Bouchier, Mrs. and Misses Baiss among the number. Of the gentlemen there were noticeable in the audience Messrs. Thomas, William and Alfred Blair, Morrisey, D. McGillivray, Higginson, McAdam, Captain Bouchief, Frank Macdonald, LaCroix, Mahoney, Trimen, Lehman, Snell and Prefontaine, James Mercer, W. J. Footer, F. R. Macdonald, James Armstrong, George Marshall, Donald McGillivray and Horatio Webb. The room had not been especially decorated for the occasion, but the emblems and mottoes of the societies using it for a meeting place adorned the walls with singular appropriateness. A campaign conducted on the lines of "Friendship, Love and Truth," may be regarded as something novel in the domain of practical politics, but the meeting here afforded no evidence that such a contest is impossible—while of course every politician is ready to exhibit broad Faith, constant Hope and a reasonable measure of Charity.

Mr. Downs having thanked the meeting for the honor of his call to the chair, and Premier Turner and Mr. Munro having been invited to the platform, the former was immediately called upon. His reception was a very cordial one, and the audience then settled itself for a careful consideration of everything the honorable gentleman had to say.

The Premier first expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting, for the first time in Abbotsford the electors of the district, and of addressing them briefly upon the topics of the day. There had been many difficulties in the way of his preparing as he would have chosen for the meeting—in fact he had had little or no time in which to study an address, and would therefore ask the indulgence of the meeting. He acknowledged with satisfaction also the meeting here for the first time with his opponent in the district, Mr. Munro, who as a much younger man, and an experienced and practiced public speaker, had somewhat the best of the platform work. As for himself, said the Premier, he might be said to have entered upon politics late in life, for although he had always felt a lively interest in the affairs of the province, as everyone should, it was not until about 12 years ago that his political career proper might be said to have commenced. Prior to this he had been a business man, a pioneer business man of the province in fact, and had given his attention and time to business. When at the solicitation of the people of Victoria he had gone into public affairs as their representative in the legislature, it was with no thought of continuing in the harness—he had contemplated merely filling a gap for a brief period and then retiring again to commercial life. Much to his own surprise he had been invited by the late Premier Robson to enter his cabinet, and while doubtful at the time if his partners in England would consent, had been enabled to accept, and had remained actively identified with the government of the country ever since that time. It would be seen from this outline of his career that he was not, nor did he aim to be, a politician so much as a plain man of business. And as a matter of fact he had about come to the conclusion that what the country needed was perhaps less politics and more business. (Applause.)

Numerous attacks had been made of late upon himself and the government, and these he proceeded first of all to deal with, while pointing out the absolute impossibility of conducting any government without making opponents. In no way did a government accumulate opponents faster perhaps than through the filling of appointments in the civil service, for for every public position there were usually about fifty applicants, and naturally 49 of the 50 thereafter considered themselves unfairly treated. The only way for the government to do in such cases was as they had and would do so long as he was at the head of affairs—fill all offices with strict impartiality, having regard only to fitness, and where other conditions were favorable giving the preference to those who had assisted in the upbuilding of the country. No more senseless cry had ever been raised by the opposition than that the ranks of the civil service in British Columbia were being constantly recruited from among the "English dudes." Personally he certainly did not plead guilty to being an "English dude," although he was proud to say he was an Englishman, and equally proud to claim Canada as his adopted country. (Applause). The persistent cry of the opposition with regard to the "dudes" in the civil service had led him not so very long ago to amuse himself with a test. "English knickerbocker dudes" had been the cry, and so without saying a word to anyone he had one day assembled the members of the staff and had them photographed, afterwards obtaining a memorandum of the history of each. From the photograph it was discovered there was only one of the staff attired in the knickerbockers—and he was a Canadian, and one of the very best officers of the department. (Laughter). He mentioned the matter incidentally merely, as showing how utterly small and picayunish are some of the complaints of the opposition.

This, however, was a very minor cry—the great complaint was that the country was being ruined by the extravagance of the government—that its credit was being impaired and its people burdened with taxation beyond the power of the country to sustain. This was indeed a very old cry, a cry the opposition had always been sending up, although the years going by failed to prove them other than false prophets. The cry of Mr. J. C. Brown through the country as long ago as the last general elections had been pitched in precisely the same key as to-day—a general prediction of blue ruin, and the declaration that the country was going down—down—down. It was true that the year previous to Mr. Brown so speaking, in 1894, the revenue had declined somewhat, but with a very distinct and natural cause, which Mr. Brown did not stop to explain to the public in his contrasting of figures. He did not stop to explain, as he should have in honesty, that the decline was the result of the rearrangement of the land laws, the year before having seen a bill become law prohibiting the sale of public land except in small blocks, land sales having theretofore been a very material contributor to the revenue of the province. The legislation in question was wise no doubt, but it had the natural, and in fact unavoidable, effect of reducing the revenue, the receipts from land sales falling from $213,000 in 1891-2 to $33,000 in the following year. A decline of nearly $200,000 was shown, chargeable to the change in the land laws, and yet no honest man would think of classing this as a decline of revenue in the sense attempted to be shown by the opposition speakers at the last general elections. On the contrary the revenue proper had grown steadily, surely and contiually, mouting up from $821,000 in 1893-4 to $1,383,000 in 1897, or nearly 100 per cent.; or if we go back ten years to 1888, in which year it was but $608,000, the increase is about 130 per cent. And this rise it should be held in mind was not spasmodic or fluctuating, but steady and continuous, keeping pace with and arising from the natural and healthy building up of the province and its industries. (Applause).

Another favorite statement of the opposition was that the expenditures made for public works were not justified by necessity, but were for the purpose of catching votes, and that the expenditure was every year in excesse of the revenue. For a contradiction of this it was only necessary to go to the public accounts where everything was plainly and systematically set forth. At first glance it would appear that the claim of the opponents of the government was well founded, but the deceit would be noted as soon as one investigated. To secure the development of so great and vast a country with its infinitude almost of resources, money had to be liberally invested. Realizing this the policy of the government had been to face the question of whether the future of the country was to be trusted—had British Columbians sufficient faith in their country to risk a liberal expenditure for its development as a business investment, and was the credit of the country sufficient to sustain the call upon it. For answer he had only to point to the accomplishments of the past—in Kootenay for example the policy of the government had been progressive—to borrow money in sufficient sums to build roads, trails, bridges, etc., thereby encouraging settlement and making development possible, with an immediate return to the country in increased revenue. When some time prior to the last general elections the government saw the necessities of Kootenay, and took action to meet them and so secure the speedy and natural development of that great district, the cry had gone up from the rank and file of the opposition that the contemplated expenditures in Kootenay were merely to enable the government secure a fresh lease of power. Had this been an object, the government would still have been justified in going ahead with the works for they were necessary, the tide had reached its flood in the affairs of the province; it was taken and the country was going on to fortune. The government had confidence in the country; went ahead; borrowed money for its opening up; and soon saw the wisdom of this course abundantly proved. In the expenditure of moneys for public works every effort had been made to secure a fair distribution among the districts, although it should not be forgotten that special requirements were present at almost all times in some district, and it was for the advantage of the whole province to on such occasions promote the prosperity of such districts, even at an apparently unfair over-expenditure within their borders. For example, Kootenay was strong in neither revenue nor population when the government realizing its possibilities undertook the construction of roads, railways, etc., for the opening up of its resources. At this time when the other parts of the province agreed, through their representatives, to contribute for the opening up of Kootenay, its revenue contributing to the province was only about $30,000 annually. So soon, however, as the result of the expenditures made for necessary and desirable public works began to be felt, the revenue from Kootenay went up with a bound to $230,000 and still was advancing in equally wonderful proportion. Kootnay was a bright example of the necessity of fostering development by the carrying on of public works; it also evidenced how the different sections of the province must give and take for the general good, the end and aim of the government being at all times to do

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Reduction of Postal Savings Bank Interest Has Been Postponed Perhaps Forever.

Strike at the Edwards' Mills Still On—Truck System the Cause.

Col. Hutton to Succeed General Gascoigne — Tribute From Yukon Received.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 20.—The government has made another volte face. Opposition criticism of Mr. Fielding's proposed reduction in interest on the government savings bank deposits and the large withdrawals of the deposits since the first announcement was made, had had effect. The reduction of interest has been postponed until October next, and will not take place even then "unless the condition of the money market warrants a change." Besides that, in the event of the reduction taking place at all, depositors are to be given the option of purchasing up to the amount of $1,000 Dominion five year bonds, bearing interest at three per cent. Thus, as the great bulk of deposits consists of sums under $1,000 the reduction of one-half per cent. will apply to but a very small proportion of the floating debt of the Dominion which the savings bank deposits constitute, and Mr. Fielding's estimate of a large reduction of debt charges for 1898 accordingly disappears.

A remittance of $125,000 was received this morning by the customs department from officers at Lake Bennett.

There is no change in the strike at the mills of Mr. Edwards, M.P. The strikers are still in posssession of the yards and approaches and allow no one to enter. While the action of the strikers in resorting to violence is condemned a strong current of public feeling exists in their favor. Practically they have been at the mercy of the firm for years, for although nominally receiving cash wages yet the retention by the firm of the wages for such a length of time after they had been earned, had driven the men to accept orders on the firm's stores, so that the truck system was fully in force, and it is against this that the employees now rebel.

It is believed here that General Gascoigne will be succeeded by Licut.-Col. E. T. H. Hutton, who has the medal and clasp for the South African war of 1879-81, served in the Transvaal campaign in the latter year, has medal and clask for the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns of 1884-85 and was appointed A. D. C. to the Queen in 1892.

WILLIAM AND HIS ARMY.

He Relies on Continuance of "Unswerving Blind Obedience."

Berlin, June 20.—The official Reichanzeiger to-day says that Emperor William in a speech which he delivered to the imperial guards at Potsdam on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance and said: "When I ascended the throne with a weighty load of anxiety, everywhere was I regarded askance and everywhere I encountered adverse judgment. The army alone believed in me and supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I assumed that heavy office knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of my throne." His Majesty concluded with hoping "the loyalty of the army will become even more pronounced and that its main supports, namely bravery, honor and unconditional, unswerving, blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Its Opponents a Very Small Party in the United States Senate.

Washington, June 20.—Discussion by the senate of the question of Hawaiian annexation was begun to-day in open session. At the very opening of the question the opponents of annexation quite unexpectedly scored a point by preventing a vote on the taking up of the resolution. When Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, called up the resolution, the Vice-President, as usual announced that the solution would be considered. No objection being entered, he declared the resolution to be before the senate. Mr. White then afforded the friends of annexation the opportunity they had been awaiting, by moving to adjourn, and like a flash Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and noes. Them otion, the vote upon which was a test of strength between the friends and opponents of annexation, was defeated decisively by 44 to 15. Having gained his point in developing the numerical weakness of the opposition, Mr. Davis readily agreed to a motion for an executive session.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

.....Full Line of.....
WILLS' TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

Just Received by
..HARRY SALMON..

Your attention directed to His Mammoth Display in Show Windows Corner Government and Yates.

"There's no place like home"! especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

CHILLIWACK ELECTORS.

Continued from Page One.

what was best for the interests of the whole province. (Applause.)

With regard to the alleged over-expenditure of the government. it was very erroneous to suppose that a new country could be opened up and made to flourish with dependence only upon the ordinary revenue. As a matter of fact it could not be done, and British Columbia was obliged by the soundest business principles to borrow money for public works. It was not on the other hand true that the loans for the making of these public works had been resorted to by the government to meet ordinary maintenance costs. On the contrary the ordinary revenue had paid all general cost of government and left a considerable balance to turn into the permanent public works account. In the period intervening between 1891 and the 30th June of the present year, the public accounts would show that $4,260,000 had been expended on surveys, roads, bridges, etc., with about $125,000 paid out in connection with railway subsidies, or a total of $4,385,000. In the same time only $3,396,371 nett had been received from loans account, so that in reality about one million dollars had been expended in public works over and above that borrowed under the consolidation loans of the period. This surely was a proof of good government—if the government had been able not only to meet all ordinary expenses out of current revenue, but pay out an additional million dollars on permanent public works. (Applause.)

While regretting that it was not possible usually to make figures interesting the finance minister next passed to a consideration of the position of the provincial credit, urging the most careful inquiry into this most important subjest. He directed attention to the fact that prior to 1891, before the first loan under the new system was raised, the province had literally no credit at all. It was true there had been three loans floated, at 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent., respectively, but they could not be counted fairly as public loans for the bonds authorized by the act of the legislature were simply sold to the banks or insurance companies taking them up, but without their being advertised at all in the open market. At this time he had realized that a radical change was desirable for the improvement of the provincial cherdit, and he had—knowing something of such matters—gone to work to get British Columbia securities listed on the London market on the basis and in the form advocated by the greatest financiers of Great Britain for all her colonies. Many difficulties had presented themselves, it being a brave thing for a young and thinly populated province to do to offer itself to the financial world on the same terms as the Dominion of which it was a part. Many people had spoken and worked hard against the listing of British Columbia securities, Sir Charles Tupper, who then acted as high commissioner for Canada, declaring that this province had no right in the world to present such a thing as a 3 per cent. loan, this being all that Canada could secure. Despite the many obstacles he and the government had persistted in their endeavors authorized under the inscribed stock act, and had ultimately had the satisfaction of carrying through the loan, getting $86 net for every $100 and paying only 3 per cent. for the money. Even this it could be seen was a great gain, 3 per cent. on $86 being in reality only about 3½ per cent. on the $100, whereas 4½ per cent. had been the best possible rate obtained before. The loan of 1891, to be exact, cost 3 5-8 per cent., or a fraction over the half, while the next loan offered by the province to the London market, and the one calculated to really test the state of the British Columbia credit, in 1893, brought $91 for the $100, the money cost being now just under 3½ per cent. Then the last loan showed still further improvement, selling at 95, and the result was that the actual cash received by the treasury after deducting all expenses cost 3 1-10 per cent. for interest. To-day the British Columbia loan is called daily on the London market, and listed at 102, in limited quantities of course. One hundred could be got at any time, so that British Columbia is now in a position to get what money it requires. This steady and satisfactory advance in the credit of the province in the greatest and indeed the only money market of the world was indisputable evidence that the financiers of the world, keeping their eyes on the management of British Columbia's affairs, endorsed the business principles adopted by the government, and were prepared to back with their capital their own opinion of the soundness of these principles. The test was as crucial a one as could well be imagined, for these money kings did not allow sentiment at any time to enter into their calculations, and when they advanced, as they had, the credit of the province, the position of its finances and the development of its resources must indeed be satisfactory. Another point that had not yet been touched upon was with regard to the utilization of the sinking fund which every half year was sent back to trustees of the province in England to be invested for the taking up of the loans at their maturity. Of course this money was not to be allowed to lie idle, and whenever possible the trustees made it a rule to invest this money in the other securities of the province offering on the market, so that in this method the province way paying off in reality about $95,000 of its debt every year. This surely was additional testimony to the economy and efficiency of the system adopted by the government and which had brought the finances of the country to their present highly satisfactory condition.

Ranking at the present time as the highest credited of the British colonies with the exception of Canada, British Columbia was to-day in a very different position from that occupied a few years ago, being now in a favorable position to go ahead, and borrow such sums as might be needed for the making of productive and permanent public works by which the fostering and extension of provincial industries might be continued along the lines already proved and endorsed by the keenest business men of the world. The requirements and conditions of the present time justified further direct advance for the development of the province, and consequently large expenditures on public works had been provided for in the estimates. The time was ripe for action in the country's behalf, the necessities of the day demanding energetic action, and the credit of the province making such possible. By the legislation of last session, the government had been authorized to borrow in all a sum of five million dollars, and the magnitude of this sum was being continually dwelt upon by the opposition speakers. It should not be imagined for a moment, however, that it had ever been proposed or intended to obtain or spend all this sum at the present. It could not be done indeed. Much of the loan was contemplated to be applied to the fostering of important railway enterprises at a rate of $4,000 a mile, and the assistance of this character could not be granted until the railways had actually earned the money by construction. the benuses not being payable until after completion of the roads. Thus if the railways were secured and the development of the sections traversed made certain, the railway builders received the promised aid when through the construction of the roads the revenue earning capacity of the province had increased, and vast areas of land had been made accessible, which, without railways, were of no use or value to anyone. A considerable portion of this $5,000,000 loan was to be applied to securing construction of the Teslin Lake road to the Yukon gold fields; a second portion was intended for the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, connecting the Coast and the Kootenays, whose construction meant so much directly to the farmers of the Fraser valley, opening up a direct and highly profitable home market for the products of their farms. Still another part of the loan authorized was for what was generally known as the Bute Inlet section of the British Pacific scheme, a piece of road that all parts of the province would be glad to see built and which would unquestionably prove beneficial. Everyone would remember how on the eve of the last general elections the public looked to the carrying through of the British Pacific project for the salvation of the country, the prospect being at the time that the promoters of the road would be successful in carrying it through to construction. The negotiations had not progressed as anticipated, however(and the government had not seen its way clear to sanction the payment of the $260,000 per annum required to secure construction, and he himself had had to face hot opposition in consequence in his own constituency of Victoria. The stand taken by the government had since been admitted to have been sound, however, and those who had at the time been the loudest in complaint of the government's decision were now prepared to admit that it had been in the best interests of the province. These roads were merely mentioned now as showing that much of the new loan was not contemplated to be drawn upon or expended at present, while the enterprises to be promoted were all for the opening up and development of the province, so that its prosperity might be substantially augmented. Besides the railways, the new loan had for its object the providing of upwards of a million dollars on surveys, roads, bridges, etc.,—remunerative public works that experience had shown would immediately promote the opening up and prosperity of the province. Here the Kootenay object lesson should never be lost sight of, the same policy of liberal expenditure having transformed a comparatively unknown and inaccessible districts into a rich, populous and prosperous section of the province, and in a very short space of time bringing up its revenue contribution to the province from $30,000 a year to more than $230,000.

This wonderful development of Kootenay had been in a great measure secured through the building of the assisted Nakusp & Slocan road, on which the contractors had actually lost money although the late member for Chilliwack had declared the province had made a poor bargain, and the road could have been built for $6,000 a mile. The Kaslo & Slocan line had been secured through the land grant system, a system which he did not defend, but which in the case in point had proved a profitable investment for the province. Up to the 30th of June the Nakusp & Slocan line had not cost the province anything, on account in part of the Dominion contribution, taken with the 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the road which came back to the province. That the business

Next came the statement by Mr. Brown that the estimated rate of increase of revenue was $35,000 a year. Now in 1894 Mr. Brown had made the statement that the revenue was steadily going down, yet in that year it was $789,570, while to the 30th June, 1898, it will be at least $1,300,000, or a total increase of $501,430 in the four years, of $125,250 per annum. This was but another illustration of Mr. Brown's divergence of the road was growing by leaps and bounds, consequent upon the development of the tributary mines, was apparent from the fact that this 40 per cent. had grown in a few years from $6,000 to $18,000, with every indication of a yet more appreciable advance. So far as this line was concerned it was certainly a good investment for British Columbia. The Shuswap & Okanagan on the other hand while it did not show quite so well financially had been the means of settling up one of the best agricultural sections of the entire province with the right class of population, and when it had been connected with the Kootenays by means of the Penticton line would also prove a profit earner. All the materials for the construction of this new line would go up over the S. & O. in a few days, and the contemplated connection could not but transform the road in question into one of the best paying lines in the country. (Applause). As to the cost to the province of the Shuswap & Okanagan,it should not be lost sight of that its revenue to the province had been materially reduced by the insistence of the government for light freight rates, which were for the benefit of the settlers and thus indirectly returned an even better profit to the people. The great advantage of these roads was not, and could not be expected to be, in revenue return direct to the province but in the settling up of the tributary country, and the bringing to market of its great resources, both mineral and agricultural. No one could doubt the wisdom of the building of the S. & O. who had had opportunity of going through the country traversed and viewing its magnificent farms, with its three well-equipped flouring mills, one of them a co-operative concern and as successful an enterprise as any in the country. (Applause.)

No country in the world had done more for railways to promote its development than had British Columbia, in proof of which he enumerated the roads making up the 530 miles already built or building, and inclusive of the Crow's Nest. Now a total of 1,100 miles more had been provided for, giving British Columbia 1,630 miles of railway in all arranged for by the progressive policy of the present government.

Having thus demonstrated the practical results of the policy of the past, the Premier declared that it was the present policy of the government to continue the development of the country by the same energetic system of promoting productive public works. In their argument against this policy, the opposition speakers and writers had a very clever trick of pointing to the public accounts, and saying that here it would be seen that the government were spending hundreds of thousands yearly in excess of the revenue of the country. A first glance at the accounts might not disclose the deception, for of course when works of magnitude were undertaken their cost went down with a less sum as revenue on the other side. But this was no sign that poor business principles were being followed bythe government, or that the country was approaching bankruptcy as claimed by so many of the blue ruin prophets of the opposition. If a business man found that by borrowing a sum of money he could greatly improve the revenue earning capacity of his business, and his credit enabled him to borrow the required sum at a low rate of interest would anyone dispute his wisdom in making the loan and investing the proceeds in his business? Of course the investment for the first year or so would show unfavorably in his books while at the same time it might be the wisest and safest investment he could possibly have made. And to answer another argument of the opposition having negotiated the loan would the business men of any sense lock it up in his safe rather than invest it and have the item appear as a debit on his books? The principle was the same whether applied to the business of the individual or the country, and when inquired into, the arguments of the opposition in this regard became the veriest nonsense that a sane man could talk.

To turn now to the critics of the government who had most recently been talking to the electors, he noticed in the Times of Victoria that "Mr. J. C. Brown, the opposition candidate in New Westminster city, delivered an interesting address to the electors last Saturday and in the course of it gave a summary of the financial condition of the province resulting from the Turner government's manipulations. The Columbian truly remarks that every elector should carefully study this capital synopsis of the Turner government's financial folly, and to aid in that good work we reproduce the interesting table." Then followed a tabulated series of inaccuracies.

First of all Mr. Brown placed the present cost of debt and guarantees at $336,000 a year. Mr. Brown was never a good hand at figures, and here it was plainly evident that he had not improved. As an actual fact the present cost of the debt was $298,816 and the guarantee in all $53,458 or a total of $352,274. This included, however, the sinking fund for the paying off of the debt, $96,382 per annum, so that in reality the New Westminster critic had taken no account of the fact that when he counted as the cost of the debt in truth included its payment or reduction by nearly $100,000 a year, and also all expenses in connection with the several assisted railways in the province.

Again Mr. Brown asserted that the "proposed addition to the debt charges" would be "say $225,000 a year." This presumably meant if the province borrowed the five millions provided for by the loan act of last session, and Mr. Brown was not as far off as usual—but only $25,000 per annum. If the province borrowed the whole of this sum and put it into public works an interest charge would be entailed that according to present rates of credit would be $150,000 a year, while the sinking fund to pay off the debt at its maturity would be $50,000 more—or $200,000, not $225,000 altogether. Still it was very close for Mr. Brown. (Laughter.)

"The average over-expenditure for the past five years," said Mr. Brown, "was $645,000 a year." This would amount to $3,525,000 for the total period to which he is referring, and as pointed out was in reality the proceeds of the loan applied to the construction of desirable public works. One of these loans Mr. Brown had actually voted for in the house, and it would be interesting to know what he thought the government should do with the money after obtaining it, if they were not to apply it to the purposes for which it had been voted by the house? Were they to lock it up in the safe? (Laughter.)

from the facts when discussing matters of finance.

Thirty-eight thousand dollars was quoted by Mr. Brown as the estimated increase of salaries annually, for the period under consideration. What were the facts? The salary roll to the 30th June, 1894, amounted to $150,066, while to the 30th June of the present year they were approximately the same, there being a difference of but $10,000, this including all salaries coming under the head of civil government. Under the head of the administration of justice it was difficult to control the salary list in other departments, as the conditions were so entirely dissimilar. New districts were continually being opened up, and as soon as any population was attracted to a place, whether or not there was a revenue derivable from it, the necessity arose for the presence of a constable. The rapid development of the Kootenay and far northern mining sections had necessitated heavy calls upon the department of police and yet including the administration of justice, the total salary list was in 1897 but $279,498, while in 1894 it had been $270,200—an increase of only $9,298 actually—and a very different matter from $38,000 per annum, being in fact only $2,324 a year. If it would please Mr. Brown to go back a little further he might take the salary list at the 30th June, 1888, $152,800, and contrast it with the salary list of the year ending the 30th of the present month. He would then find an increase of $126,600 for the ten years, an average of $12,699 per year, while in the same period the revenue had grown from $698,055 to $1,300,000, a total expansion of $601,945 or an average annually of $60,194. (Applause.) Here was another statement apparently made without any regard to facts and with the sole purpose of deceiving the electors and getting the

(Continued on page six.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

EXCURSION TO SIDNEY

Reformed Episcopal Sunday School

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 25

Trains leave V. & S. Ry. station at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning leave Sydney at 6.45 p.m.

FARE 25c.

Tickets for sale at T. N. Hibben's, & Co., Waitt & Co., M. W. Victoria Book and Stationery store.

FOR : THE : NORTH.

THE STEAMER Barbara Boscowitz

Will sail from Porter's Wharf for Naas and way ports only, via Vancouver

Wednesday, June 22, at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to J. D. WARREN, Agent, 16 Trounce Avenue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act, and in the Matter of the Goods of James Carmichael McKee, Deceased Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Mr. Justice Irving, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, 1898, I was appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above-named deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 18th day of July, A. D. 1898, and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

A.O.U.W. Hall.

2ND Week — SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

GIFT: This Week, Ladies' Chatelaine Watch. Each Purchaser Given a Number.

TO-NIGHT: Bartley Campbell's "WHITE SLAVE"

Georgie Woodthorpe

Supported by her own Company of 14 players direct from New York in a repertoire of Metropolitan Successes.

Change of programme nightly. Everything New. (All New.)

Popular Prices { Reserved Seats 50c Admission..... 25c

Seats on Sale at Lombard's Music Store

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years $6

For This Month Only

STODDART, 68 YATES STREET

Just Published - Price 3 S. - Post Free.

A SUPPLEMENT.

to the Third Edition of Findlay's Directory for the Navigation of the

North Pacific Ocean

chapters V. to IX.,

being the coasts and islands of British Columbia and Alaska, from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Behring Strait. Specially useful for the approach to the Yukon river gold fields by sea routes.

Published by R. H. LAURIE, 35 Minories, London.

PAINT with a GLOSS

Is what one of our customers wanted, a few days ago, for refinishing some chairs. You may want the same.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

make paint for all sorts of surfaces, but . . .

ENAMEL PAINT

is best suited for such work. It is the best paint for decorative use. Just the thing for tables, chairs, settees, etc. It is easy to use, and has such a strong lustre that no varnish is needed. Made in fourteen tints.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
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Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"

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R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld.

AN AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISE

WILLISON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS

Introducing for the first time in British Columbia a Congress of

Australian Artists, Australian Horses, Australian Ponies, Australian Dogs, Australian Goats, African Baboons, Monkeys and Bulls. Arrived S.S. Miowera,

Direct from the land of the Golden Fleece. Will exhibit at Victoria

For 4 days only, commencing..... WEDNESDAY NIGHT Two Performances Daily, 2 and 8 p.m.

LOCATION: Corner Herald and Douglas Streets. Popular Prices Prevail. General Admission, 50 Cts; Children, 25 Cts.

WANTS.

WANTED—A caretaker for Reformed Episcopal Church. Apply at 42 Fort street. je21

WANTED—A refined lady to take charge of a girl three years of age. Inquire of Mrs. Barney, Hotel Australian. je21

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Andrew Gray, Catherine street, Victoria West. je20

WANTED—Small furnished house, or furniture for three rooms; no children. Address F., Colonist office. je21

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or clerkship, for city or country; salary no object; years of experience; highest references; speaks German and English. Apply J. M. H., care Colonist. je21

WANTED—Housekeeper for hotel, able to cook. Address, first instance, "Housekeeper," Colonist office, Victoria. je21

COMIC OPERA (amateur)—Wanted, ladies and gentlemen possessing good voices, to take part in a short series of comic opera in Victoria. Apply in first instance by letter. C. M. Walters, Hotel Dawson. je21

WANTED—Position by two Scotchmen, driving or store work. Address D. E., Colonist office. je21

WANTED—Immediately a young man, with a knowledge of gardening and who understands the care of horses and cows. Address E. H. M., Colonist office. jec19.

WANTED—Immediately a girl to do general house work. Apply 55 Michigan street. jec19.

WANTED—Good strong boy. Apply Mrs. Ashley, Esquimalt road.

WANTED—The highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves; also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson street. j11

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card, Booth. m1

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO-LET—Five-roomed cottage James Bay, hot water, bath, in good order. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. jec19

NICE sunny rooms, $6 and $7 a month, single gentlemen only. 59 Pandora. jec19

TO-LET—A nicely furnished front room, 10 Blanchard street. jec19.

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms with or without board. Bath. Private house. 152 Pandora avenue. jc14

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, with the comforts of home. Terms moderate. Apply 51 Vancouver street. je12

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—10 roomed house over James Bay with large garden and commanding a magnificent view, $40 per month; 8 roomed house on Yates street, at the top of Fort street, $35 per month; country residence, 12 miles from town and 128 acres of land, $500 per annum. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A Purse, between Pandora street and the Gorge. Finder kindly return to 38 N. Chatham street and receive $5 reward. m25

FOUND—In the outer harbor, a ship's boat. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. L. Young, New England hotel. jec17.

STRAYED—One light grey mare. Finder please apply Braden Bros., 70 Fort street. jec19.

LOST—Thursday night, between Government street and Churchill, gold chain bracelet; reward on returning to 2 Blanchard street. jec19.

LOST—On a Fort street car Thursday evening about 6.30 p.m., a lady's alligator skin purse containing a small sum of money, car tickets and cards with owner's name. Leave at Colonist office and receive reward. jec19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FETE CHAMPETRE — Cedar Hill, June 25th, at 3 p. m., under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Music, miniature election, etc. Busses will leave Cochrane's at 2:15 and 5.30 p. m., returning at 5 and 9 p. m. High tea from 5:30 p. m., 25 cents. Admission free. je21

ENTERTAINMENT by pupils of St. Ann's Kindergarten Institute Hall, June 21, 2 p.m. Admission: Adults 25c, children 15c. jec19.

MISS McGREGOR, Dermatologist, superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Room No. 2, 114 Yates street. jec18

WHEN in need of help, male and females, insert a 25c. ad. in the Daily Colonist. It will pay you to advertise with us.

MRS. DR. SLAYTON—The world's greatest Medium—can be consulted by mail or in person at the Imperial Hotel, Seattle, Wash. jec19.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license of "Everett's Exchange," situate on the corner of Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, from Patrick Everett to Frederick Smith, for the retail of wine, beer and other spiritous liquors.

P. EVERETT.

May 27th, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A splendid crop of wheat (growing), about 20 acres. For particulars apply to Mrs. N. Sabin, Cedar Hill road. je21

FOR SALE—Cow and calf. Apply to Mrs. Hooper, Ross Bay. je21

FOR SALE—Span of mules, average 950 lbs.; broke saddle or harness. Price $150. E. Maude, Duncan's. jec19.

TO GENTLEMEN entering Klondike—Arctic outfit, rifle, revolver, ammunition to sell cheap. Apply 181 Fort street. jec16.

FOR SALE—2¾ acres of cultivated land at Shoal Bay; reasonable price. Apply to H. F. McNeill, Shoal Bay. jec16.

TWO GENTLEMEN entering Klondike—Arctic outfit, rifle, revolver, ammunition to sell cheap. Apply 181 Fort street.

FOR SALE—A good family cow. Apply 42 Putman street. je12

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7

LOTS FOR SALE—4 lots on Elford avenue for $1,300. This is a bargain. A few lots facing Dallas road $750 to $850, size 60x140. Fine building lot facing Beacon Hill park, 55x120, $750. Lot corner Cadboro' Bay road and Stanley avenue, $1,250. Lot on Stanley avenue $400. Lot on Upper Pandora street $300. Lot on Oak Bay avenue, near Rockland avenue, $500, and lots in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., real estate agents, 86 Government street.

MINING SHARES for sale at lowest quotations. Now is the time to buy for a rise. Toronto buyers have made 50 per cent. profit on Deer Park the last six days, 100 per cent. profit on Monte Cristo in one month, 100 per cent. profit on Iron Mask in one month; 100 per cent. profit on War Eagle in the last 6 months. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m18

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wilkerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A.O.F.—Court Vancouver meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Social Club, 2nd and 4th Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Sec'y. a8

HANDY LIST — OF — VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

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THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

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OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fe1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

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W. H. PHILLIPPS, 39½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

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PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE to Wine Merchants and Klondike Shippers, that all barrels made at the Pacific Cooperage, Wharf St., are guaranteed and stamped Le Geyt on the head. jec16.

Washboards can be securely fastened to tubs by a new attachment consisting of a rod held on the board by brackets at either end, two clamps being placed on a rod with thumb screws to grip the edge of the tub.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Municipal Bye Election for the North Ward.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the North Ward of the Municipality of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1898, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the municipal Council as alderman for the North Ward in the place of Alderman Alexander Gilmore McCandless resigned.

The mode of nomination of candidate shall be as follows:

The candidate shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at room 11 of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the said city from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as aldermen of the City of Victoria, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last municipal assessment roll of five hundred dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 14th day of June, 1898.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

WANTED.

A male attendant for the Provincial Asylum for the Insane. Must be a shoemaker by trade. Apply at once to the Medical Superintendent, New Westminster, B. C.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of License Commissioners, held in Victoria City, for a transfer of the license held by me of the Louvre Saloon, Johnson street, to John Parker and George Edmonds.

(Signed). MATHIAS ROWLAND.
Witness—JOHN F. DICKSON.

—THE—

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858

32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Headquarters for Klondike supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit.

MINING AND MILLING... SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

Women of Every Age

WHO SUFFER FROM WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA

Should Use Paine's Celery Compound.

It is Nature's True Medicine for All Suffering Women.

AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES

Paine's Celery Compound is Your Only Hope.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty to let the public know what Paine's Celery Compound did for me, and trust it will be a benefit to other sufferers.

I was much reduced in flesh and in a thoroughly broken-down condition, resulting from dyspepsia and nervousness. I was recommended to try the Compound; I did so, and three bottles have made me a different woman.

Previous to taking your Compound, I had taken medicine from some of the best doctors in the city, but with no good results. Therefore I have every reason to be thankful for Paine's Celery Compound, and take great pleasure in recommending it to others. Yours truly,

MRS. M. THOMPSON,
610 Eastern avenue, Toronto.

CIRCUS IS HERE, BOYS!

Willison's Great World Circus, direct from Australia, which is touring around the world, will pitch their tents on the northeast corner of Douglas and Herald streets, at popular prices. Admission 25 and 50 cents. An all-star company of 30 European artists, 30 head of trained horses, 10 beautiful ponies who do everything but talk, and an abundance of baboons, monkeys, goats, dogs, and besides an up-to-date programme of arenic acts comprising daring aerial acts, good tumblers, good riders, both pad and bare back, and good clowns, amongst them the funiest of the funny of all clowns, "Little Peanuts," who is a whole show in himself, see him in his laughable boxing match with the baboon, which is too funny for anything.

Mr. Willison does not enveigle the public with a long, tiresome street parade and no show back of it, but each and every act on the programme is new and novel, recalling the circuses of childhood days.

Watch for the novel street parade at noon to-day, and do not forget the location and dates, northeast corner Douglas and Herald streets. Prices of admission, 25 and 50 cents. *

MARTINS.

To the Editor: There are Martins of the genus "progne" that build nests in the boxes. There are martins whose fur is used in making caps and collars. There are house martins and sand martins, and everyone has heard of the famous Biddy Martin. But it remained for Winnipeg to produce a new kind of Martin altogether. Most martins stay in the place nature intended them to occupy, and spend their lives catching wasps and bees, but this Martin studied law. Martins are usually peaceable birds. This Martin passed all his time making trouble in the prairie province. Peace spread her wings over the storm, however, and the mischief-making Martin was out of his element. Away he flew to Ottawa, but there no opportunity offered itself to get a pull by the exercise of his peculiar talent, so he winged his flight across the Rockies. If he could only do something out here to add to his prestige with the powers that be, he might become a judicial Martin.

Many wonderful discoveries have been made in this last half of the nineteenth century. Tripler has discovered a means of freezing air. An astronomer in Germany lately discovered a new moon. Swiftwater Bill discovered great gold deposits in Klondike. But it remained for Curator Fannin, on the 12th of July, to make a stranger find than any of these—a blue martin.

There is an official around the Vatican styled, from the peculiar nature of his duties, "advocatus diaboli." If Mr. Fannin should not offer sufficient inducement to have this legal blue martin remain in the province, his would-be lordship may strike a good thing with the Pope. J. S. T.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

P. C. Short, Chicago.
A. Palace and wife, Seattle.
K. Benjamin and wife, Seattle.
C. Skene, Seattle.
S. Payne, Esquimalt.
T. L. Griggs, Port Angeles.
Mrs. R. Crain, Minneapolis.
J. Colman, Sweden.
S. Silnesjen, Norway.
M. Rosenthal, Wrangel.
T. Johnson, City.
T. T. Noedofy, San Francisco.
Nelson Dald, San Francisco.
T. Whyte, San Francisco.
W. B. Charters, Sooke.
E. A. Haggard, South Saanich.
H. Mason, Chemainus.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. E. Stanford, Pender Island.
C. Pollard, Pender Island.
W. K. Leighton, Nanaimo.
D. Dunlop, Northfield.
Rev. C. E. Cooper and wife, Wellington.
C. F. Green and wife, Ladner.
R. E. Kittson and wife, Ladner.
Harriett Hart, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Lettie Hart, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Mrs. A. J. Devers, Sioux Falls, S. D.

VICTORIA.

Mrs. Alice Andrews, Tacoma.
D. O'Leary, San Francisco.
C. Mordt, Linderman.
M. C. Brown and wife, ——.
S. D. Bowman and son, Minneapolis.
J. T. Wilkinson, Vancouver.
A. S. Brinkershoff, M. D., and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. K. N. L. Farquhar, Boston.
F. D. Downes, Lethbridge.
H. Smith, Mount Sicker.
J. Adams, Toronto.
J. P. Sweeney, M. D., Seattle.
L. E. Alexander, Seattle.
T. D. Conway, Chemainus.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

PERSONAL.

W. J. Drummond, of Saturna Island, is a guest at the Oriental.

A. R. Johnston, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

To the Wine Trade of Canada:

We beg to announce having just received, and landing per steamships Escalona, Concordia, Tritonia, Nether Holme, Ronans, Norwegian, Ganges, the following goods:—

WHISKIES—Thorne's Kitty Scotch Whisky, in wood and cases.
Buchanan's House of Commons Scotch, in cases.
Hillburn Scotch, in cases, quarts and flasks.
Five Crown, Glenlussa, Gleneil & Glenlivet Scotch, in cases, quarts and flasks. (Over 2,000 cases in stock.)

GINS—Thorne's Old Tom and London Dry Gin, in cases.
Nicholson's Old Tom and London Dry Gin, in wood and cases.
Blankenheym & Nolet's Key Brand (highest quality.)
Red Cases, Green Cases, Ponies, and in hhds., qr., casks, octaves, hf. octaves

BRANDIES—Bouteleau Fils' Brandies, in wood and cases.
Cognac Distillers' Association, in cases.
De Lauge Fils' Brandies, in wood and cases.
Sorin Brandy, in wood and cases.
(Full range of above in hhds, qr. casks, octaves and hf. octaves.)

CHAMPAGNES—Gold Lack Sec and Brut, 1889 Vintage, over 800 cases. (Completing and exhausting our contract for this celebrated Vintage.)
Gratien's and Boyer's Royal Cup, in baskets and cases.

CLARETS—Over 3,000 cases, including, Bon Bourgeois, St. Julien, Floraie, Medoc, Margaux, Chateau Brule, Chateau Rouge, Pontet Canet, Chateau Lafite, etc.

BURGUNDIES—Over 1,000 cases, including Macon, Beaujolais, Beaune, Pommard, Chambertin, Clos, Vougeot, etc.

SAUTERNES—Including Graves, Barsac, Haut Sauternes, Chateau, Yquem.

RHINE WINES—Including Laubenheimer, Niersteiner, Steinwein, Rudesheimer, Hockheimer, Johannisberger, Sparkling Hock and Moselles.

PORTS and SHERRIES—In wood and bottle.

LIQUEURS—Including Creme de Menthe, Curacoa in jars, Crystallized Kummel, Maraschino, Kirsch, Anisette, Absinthe Pernod and Liqueur Hanappier.

VERMOUTHS—Noilly Pratt, French, and Martini & Rossi's Italian and Angostura Bitters.

VIN MARIANI—1,000 dozens of the Ideal French Tonic.

RYE—Also a large stock of Empire and Liquid Sunshine Canadian Rye Whisky, 5 and 8 years old. (The finest ever distilled in Canada.)

VICHY WATER—Regent Spring, approved by the French Government.

The above stock which we carry in our own buildings amounts to over $100,000. Inspection solicited, and quotations and samples cheerfully furnished upon application. Goods supplied duty-paid and in Bond.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,
(Largest Wine and Spirit Merchants in Canada.)
85 and 87 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

THE CITY

A meeting of the Provincial Political Association will be held this evening at the rooms, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

The pupils of St. Ann's kindergarten will give an entertainment in Institute hall at 2 this afternoon, a charge of 25 cents being made for admission. This should be a really interesting affair, a kindergarten class at work being a pretty and novel sight.

Henry S. Ransom, an advertising agent, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with forgery. According to the information in possession of the police Ransom forged Mr. T. R. Cusack's name to three checks of $10 each. The checks were passed on Messrs. A. Campbell, Thos. Garvin and G. C. Sauer. An effort was being made last evening to have the prosecution withdrawn. Ransom was interested in the large advertising sign board recently erected at the corner of Yates and Government streets.

At the City hall between 12 and 2 this afternoon Mr. W. W. Northcott, returning officer, will receive nominations for the vacancy on the board of aldermen caused by the resignation of Ald. A. G. McCandless, of North Ward. Two ex-aldermen, Messrs. Bragg and Dwyer, have announced their intention of running and there is said to be a possibility of others offering their services to the city, among those mentioned being Mr. J. G. Tiarks. The election, if more than one is nominated, will take place on Friday.

At last evening's meeting of the Natural History Society, it was agreed that a field excursion to Peddar Bay and vicinity should be arranged if possible for Saturday. Mr. Anderson reported having collected a large blue violet, new to science, in the Esquimalt district, and Dr. Newcombe exhibited a senecio, also described as new from the west coast of Queen Charlotte Island. Mr. Anderson stating that he expected that Professor Fletcher of the experimental farm would be in Victoria at the end of July, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the society to welcome him.

Mr. R. Truran, of Michigan street, has received a letter from his brother, John Truran, who went to Dawson City last year. When he first arrived, he says, flour was selling for $75 a sack, but at the time of writing it could be bought at from ten to fifteen dollars. Wages, on the other hand, had remained at $15 a day and he had been earning that since his arrival. Besides he had secured a claim on Dominion creek, for which he had refused several good offers, also some claims on the American side and a good lot on which he was erecting a cabin. Mr. Truran reports that all the Victoria boys are doing very well.

A fair sized audience greeted the performance of the "Fisherman's Daughter" at A.O.U.W. hall last night. The play was enthusiastically received. To-night Bartley Campbell's masterpiece, the "White Slave," will be produced. Every person entering the hall, it is announced, is presented with a number which entitles the bearer to a chance for a lady's gold watch to be given away on Saturday evening. The drawing is made by a gentleman whom the audience selects and is perfectly honest. No one connected with the house or company can win the watch, which is for patrons only and is on exhibition at Clayton's jewellery store.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation It's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

The excursion and basket picnic to be given on Saturday next to Sidney by the Reformed Episcopal Sunday school bids fair to be a grand success. Races of all kinds and sports in general are to be given for the benefit of the youngsters, and also such amusements as "Aunt Sally" and cocoanut throwing will be conducted on the grounds. A special feature will be the refreshment booth, and the fact that the young ladies of the church have taken this in hand will ensure its being well patronized. Anyone not wishing to be cumbered with lunch baskets will be able to get refreshments on the grounds. The excellent condition of the Saanich road after the rain has induced several large bicycle parties to ride out, returning by train.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco - - Cal

PASSENGERS.

By Islander from Vancouver (Sunday)—E H Fletcher, wife and son, F D Hewston and wife, E Stark, J Buntzen, J M Campbell and wife, J T Wilkinson, Capt Wood, H Carmichael, Mrs Web and son, J L Taft and wife, C Reichenbach, H S O'Neill, Lt Summerville, Mrs Heller, E Spillman, G M Tripp, Mrs Townsend, Mrs Young, Miss Estes, J Archibald, H Dods, D G McDonald, D McIntyre, E McBride, J G Wonder, — Simpson, D Clark, M Wolff, Mrs Alexander and Rev R W Gurd.

By R. P. Rithet from New Westminster—C Greggie, C Phillips, H Bushby, Capt R E McKell, Mrs Mawdsley, Mrs R Beddington, H Clay and wife, Miss Clay, Miss A M Johnston, J Pearson, J Kittson and wife, J Green and wife, Miss Pittendrigh, N Hart, Miss Devos, Mrs N Hart, J W Scott, J Jackson, P Havre, D Lynch, F Miller, A K Ellenters, G Garnell and wife, W D Barker, M Cameron, Capt Collister, H Macklin.

CONSIGNEES.

By Islander from Vancouver (Sunday)—R Howell, Weller Bros, R E Cooper, Shore & A, G Powell, J & A Clearihue, Taylor Mill Co, J Gates, J Piercy, W Alexander, D Lindsay, D Mills, Victoria B & S Co, F V Hobs, John Bros, Giant Powder Co, Turner B, K M T & T Co, H B Co, R P Rithet, Lenz & L, Patton & Son, Mrs R C Morrison, Clark & Pearson, Knowles & Macaulay, G Everton, D E Campbell, Pither & L, Colonist, Albion Iron Works, Parsons Produce Co.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION —Modern method of fingering. Studio 54 Five Sisters Block, Fort street. Waldo Mandolins and Banjos, absolutely highest grade. Terms and prices at the studio. ap 9

This Season's Suits for Men and Boys Extra Value at W. & J. Wilson.

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 83

Takes effect February 10th. 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No.1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No.1 going East Monday.
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on first of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager
G. A. CARLETON General Agent
Victoria

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
Ar. Victoria	A.M. 12:07	P.M. 8:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:45	4:38
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company' offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President
H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
oc22

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
AGENTS,
64 Government Street

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND

Soo Pacific Ry.

Reduced rates to all

EASTERN POINTS

via Great Lakes Steamships

Alberta, Atheabasca & Manitoba

from Fort William

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Also Popular All-Rail Route to all points East and Southeast.

For Lowest Rates and Particulars apply

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office
75
Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Expres
J. H. ROGERS, Agen

British Columbia Express Company,

(LIMITED),

ASHCROFT, B. C.

CARIBOO and LILLOOET

STAGE TRAVEL

CLINTON and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. All points in CARIBOO, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek. LILLOOET direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY and DYEA on or about

June 17th, 29th, July 11th,

And every 12 days

Thereafter. For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 Government St. Victoria, B. C

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

VIA MONTREAL.

Dominion Line Labrador .....June 25
Dominion Line Vancouver ..... July 2
Allan Line California .....June 30
Allan Line Numidan .....July 7
Beaver Line Lake Superior .....June 29
Beaver Line Gallia .....July 6

VIA NEW YORK.

Cunard Line Umbria .....June 25
Cunard Line Lucania .....July 2
Red Star Kenington.....June 29
Red Star Westernland .....July 6
White Star Teutonic.....June 29
White Star Britannic.....July 6
North German Lloyd Havel .....June 28
North German Lloyd Saale .....July 9
French Line La Champagne .....June 25

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

C.P.N. CO., Ltd.

FOR

Dawson City

DIRECT

C.P.N.CO. WILL DESPATCH THEIR

SS. DANUBE

—FOR—

ST. MICHAEL

—ON OR ABOUT—

JUNE 18.

To connect at St. Michael with their fine new river steamer "YUKONER," for

DAWSON CITY DIRECT.

For rates of freight and fares, apply at Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

SEATTLE-PORT TOWNSEND

"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.		North, Bound.
8.00 p.m.	leave..Victoria....arrive	3.30p.m.
11.30 p.m.	leave..Pt. Townsend.lv	.12 noon
2.45 a.m.	arrive..Seattle....leave	8 a.m.

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m
10:[illegible] a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:0[illegible] a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the STEAMER

City of Nanaimo
W. D. Owen, Master

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Fore street.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City, Yukon.
a 29
References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, June 27th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships City of Puebla Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria June 8, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 28, 28, Aug. 2, 8 p.m., and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a. m., June 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Aug. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Queen, Cottage City and Alki leave Victoria B. C., p. m., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

FOR THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS

River steamers Victorian, Canadian Columbian, Anglian, Australian, Indian, Monte Cristo, Etc. . . .

—Between—

Wrangel, Shakesville and Glenora.

—Also between—

Teslin Lake and Dawson City.

And all intermediate points on the Hootalinqua, Lewes, Yukon Rivers.

The well known Durand Pack Train connects with the Company's Steamers at Glenora for Teslin.....

The Company's saw mill is in full operation on Teslin Lake:—Boats and lumber for sale.....

For rates of freight and passage apply to

H. MAITLAND KERSEY,
Canadian Development Company, Ltd.
32 FORT STREET.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sails from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager
Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771. jy18

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between

VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel,

and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, June 29, at 2 p.m. Cancelled.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B.C. se

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.....

Importers of.....

JAPANESE
RICE,
SILK,
AND
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agents for.....

Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.
North China Insurance Co., Limited (Marine)
Canton Insurance Office, Limited (Marine)
Nippon Sea & Land Ins. Co., Limited (Marine)
Insurance Company of North America (Fire)
National Assurance Co., of Ireland (Fire)

FOR

ST. MICHAEL'S

The Magnificent British Steamship

"MANAUENSE"

1,672 tons register, will be despatched for St. Michael's on or about 5th June next. For freight space and passage apply to

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd.

AGENTS

Board of Trade Building,
VICTORIA, B.C.

—FOR—

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

TARTAR - - JUNE 23
ATHENIAN - JUNE 30

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent.
Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria. B.C.

NOTICE

Residents of Victoria having books for binding will find it to their advantage to call at or write to "The Colonist." Binding done at Eastern prices. Work guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

TO

DAWSON CITY

—IN—

TWELVE DAYS.

Passengers intending taking the first of the company's steamer for Dawson will have to leave Victoria before Saturday, June 4.

The Company's Str. "ORA"

Leaves Bennett on or about

JUNE 8

FOR DAWSON CITY.

Steamers NORA and FLORA

Leave Bennett on the

11th and 14th JUNE.

Tickets can be had at the Office of the

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,
Five Sisters Block Victoria, B. C

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

TERMS:

DAILY by mail, $10 per year or portion thereof.

Daily delivered to any part of the city, 20 cents per week.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $1.50 per year or portion thereof to any part of the United States or Canada. Postage extra to European and other foreign countries.

ADVERTISING rates on application.

THE BIG 4

For Progress

Hon. J. H. Turner
H. D. Helmcken. Q.C.
Richard Hall
A. E. McPhillips,

FOR PROSPERITY

B.C. FIRST

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

One of the favorite subjects of criticism on the part of the opposition is the policy of subsidizing railways in British Columbia. It is not very clear from what they say whether or not they are opposed entirely to the granting of aid to such enterprises by the province, but they are certainly on record as objecting to the manner in which aid has been given in every instance. The style of attack and the character of language employed in making it seem to imply an opinion on the part of the opposition that the course of British Columbia in this regard has been exceptional. At any rate they are seeking to convey that impression to the voters. It is worth while, therefore, to make some observations in regard to the subsidizing of railways generally, in order that the public may be able to compare the line of action followed in this province with that adopted elsewhere.

If we are not mistaken, the first railway in North America to receive government aid was what was one called the St. Andrew's & Quebec railway, now a part of the C.P.R. system, and it was intended to be built from St. Andrew's, in the province of New Brunswick, to the city of Quebec. There may be other railway-aid acts which bear an earlier date than that providing for a land grant to this road, but the plan of aiding the road by a land subsidy certainly originated before any subsidy was granted by any North American legislature. As a matter of history, it may be interesting to mention that within five years after the opening of the Darlington railway in England, John Wilson of Chamcook, New Brunswick, suggested the construction of the railway now under consideration as a means of uniting the provinces of British North America more closely than they were at that time. The consummation of the project was deferred by the dispute over the northeast boundary of the State of Maine. If this had not arisen, there is little doubt that there would have been an intercolonial railway from Quebec to St. Andrew's on the Bay of Fundy sixty years ago. The aid which the province of New Brunswick gave to this railway was in the shape of a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile.

Since then, the Canadian policy of aiding railways has taken a variety of forms. In some cases land has been given and nothing else; in other cases both land and money have been given; in others, money alone. In a few instances the governments have subscribed a part of the capital stock of the railways. In others, the bonds of the companies have been guaranteed by the governments. The last and, we think, most business-like method is that adopted by the British Columbia government in the case of the Coast-Teslin line, namely, of giving a certain amount of money subsidy per mile and receiving a certain fixed percentage of the earnings of the road. The aid granted by the provinces in the earlier days of railway construction would seem startling at the present time. Thus, to assist in the building of what is now a portion of the C.P.R., namely, the 90 miles of road between Vanceboro, on the Maine frontier, and St. John, New Brunswick, the province of New Brunswick gave $10,000 in cash per mile and subscribed and paid $500,000 of the capital stock, in addition to which the city of St. John took in stock an additional amount of $300,000, making in all $1,700,000 for 90 miles of railway through a piece of country for the most part not much more difficult than that traversed by the road from here to Sidney. The early railway cash subsidies were based on a minimum of $10,000 per mile. When later the Dominion began to subsidize lines, the provincial aid was reduced—but taken in connection with the Dominion aid—it was sufficient to bring the amount up to about the same figure as it was before. Some of the lines received more than $10,000 a mile, viz., $5,000 from the local governments (we speak positively of lines in New Brunswick and Quebec, and there may be some in the other provinces which we do not recall) and $6,400 a mile from the Dominion, making $11,400 in all. Some received even more than this. The different provinces adopted different methods, but the rule has been to give either money or land, and in some cases both, to assist in railway development.

The practice of giving land in aid of railway construction is one that commended itself very greatly to the people twenty-five or thirty years ago. The United States gave away millions upon million of acres for this purpose, and, certainly, Canada was very lavish of her domain. To the public mind of that day the policy seemed a reasonable one. There were vast areas unoccupied, and to give away a portion of them in order that the rest might be settled seemed to be sound policy. To-day, with that very cheap ex post facto wisdom in which we all indulge to some extent, the policy of land grants is treated as having been erroneous, but it is yet an open question whether it was so at that time.

The British Columbia government has tried almost every description of subsidy that has been adopted in the other provinces. For some railways it has given a grant of land. To others, a guarantee of interest, with such protection as a percentage of net profits affords. To others it has given cash outright; and last of all it has adopted the plan followed in the Coast-Teslin case, which is admitted by critics in all parts of the country to be an important new departure and one likely to be followed in other parts of the country. When we bear in mind that the Dominion has done to aid in the construction of railways and what the various provinces have done for the same purpose, we are forced to the conclusion that the government of British Columbia has dealt with the question with much wisdom and has shown that it profited by its own experience and that of others. Considering our vast provincial domain, the land subsidies given by this province are small when compared with those given by the other provinces. Considering the difficulty of railway construction in this province, the value of the aid given in any case has been low when compared with what has been given elsewhere. Measured by the necessity for railway construction in order that the wealth of the province may be developed, British Columbia has given moderately in comparison with the other provinces. In short, having in mind how much of an experiment railway construction in this province seemed to be ten years ago, and the great difficulty in persuading capitalists to embark in it, an honest critic would be forced to concede that our policy of railway-aid has not been extravagant; and it will be also conceded that the latest plan adopted, namely, of exacting a return out of the gross earnings of the road, so as to secure a return of interest and principal, is a distinct advance upon all previous methods. Only ignorance or prejudice can explain the vituperative attacks made upon the provincial government by the opposition press on the score of its railway policy.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

One of the matters which the recently-appointed commission will consider will be the so-called mortgage tax. As the Colonist has frequently said, there is no question about the justice of this tax. Where the hardship comes in is that the wrong man very often has to pay it. It is not a question which is peculiar to British Columbia alone, but it has been discussed over and over again in every province of Canada and every one of the United States. Those who speak of it flippantly as something which can be disposed of with the utmost ease simply betray their ignorance of the subject or, what is most likely in some conspicuous cases in British Columbia, are presuming upon the ignorance of the general public in regard to the question of taxation.

We think all will agree with us that taxation should be so distributed that property of all descriptions should bear its due share. For example, if there is in a community a million dollars worth of real estate and a million dollars in cash, there ought to be two million dollars worth of taxable property; and it ought not to be possible, by reason of a portion of the cash being lent upon security of a portion of the land, to reduce the taxable assets of the community by that amount. If this could be done, then if the million dollars in money were put out in mortgage upon the million dollars worth of land, the taxable assets of the community would be reduced 50 per cent. But it will be also conceded that if the land and the money are owned by separate individuals, it ought not to be possible for the owner of the one to cast the burden of the taxes upon the owner of the other. These two principles lie at the foundation of this very difficult question, which is made difficult because in many cases the man who owns the money is able to take advantage of the necessities of the man who owns the land, and stipulate that the latter shall pay taxes on any of the money which he borrows. The object of the commission will be to discover how he can be prevented from doing this and yet not escape himself from paying his share toward the expense of governing the country.

Our impression is that the commission will be able to discover a solution of the difficulty by reference to the lines adopted in the United Kingdom, for the protection of tenants against being charged by the landlord with taxes on the property leased by them. Some months ago, the Colonist indicated in a general way how, in its opinion, this point can be reached. We are much impressed with the idea that, if with every mortgage the mortgagee or his agent was required to file for record an affidavit stating that no part of the interest or other charges to be paid by the mortagor was intended, directly or indirectly, to cover the taxes upon the principal of the mortgage; and if the law declared that any agreement whereby the borrower should pay the lender's taxes would render the security void, the difficulty would be overcome so far as future loans are concerned. So far as the mortgage loans outstanding go, while there is a universal dislike to passing laws to vary contracts already made, we are not quite sure that it might not be possible to discover some way of meeting the recognized hardship in these cases. But the great difficulty in dealing with these matters would be that in attempting to relieve mortgagors of the payment of taxes which they have undertaken to make and cast it upon the mortgagee, the latter might call in their loans, which would in many cases be very inconvenient to the borrowers.

THE COAST-TESLIN RAILWAY.

It is not true that Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. have abandoned their contract with the provincial government for the construction of the Coast-Teslin railway, as stated by the News-Advertiser. The firm fully expect to complete the railway within the time limited in the subsidy act, and their agreement for the construction of the wagon road immediately is a part of such a contract. It is true that the company has been prevented from proceeding with its plans, as originally formed, by the failure of the Dominion government to supplement the provincial aid as it was understood would be done. Nothing seemed more certain during the late session of parliament than that whatever the provincial legislature would do would be supplemented by a bonus of some kind from the Dominion, but, owing to circumstances which need not be examined in detail now, the session closed without the promises made in this regard being carried out. That they will be carried out, so that the line will be pushed through within the time contemplated, is not open to doubt. Meanwhile, though we may regret that the failure of the Dominion government to give effect to its understood policy may prevent as much railway construction being carried on this season as was expected, the wagon road will be built, the whole line will be surveyed and the work of railway building will be begun, and if at any time between now and the next session of parliament the Dominion government shall signify its intention of asking parliament for assistance for this railway, our information is that the contractors would regard such an assurance as sufficient to warrant them in pushing the work more rapidly than they would now feel justified in doing—unless such assurance is received too late in the season to make extensive operations this year possible. The point we wish to emphasize is that there has been no abandonment of the project, and that any disappointment which the people may feel because of the delay in pushing construction is due, not to any failure on the part of the provincial government, but simply to the action of the Dominion government as above mentioned. From what the Colonist quoted on Saturday from the remarks of the minister of railways, it is very clear that the Dominion has in contemplation the granting of assistance to a railway from Lake Teslin to the coast.

THE ROBSON-PENTICTON ROAD.

The News-Advertiser charges that in granting a subsidy of $4,000 a mile to the railway from Robson to Penticton the provincial government has exhibited "blundering stupidity," and has given assistance to a railway which the C. P. R. has undertaken to build without any subsidy. It complains in the same connection that Mr. Corbin was not allowed to enter the Boundary district with his line. When the Vancouver paper says that the C. P. R. undertook to build a road from Robson to Penticton without any subsidy, it states what is only a half truth and this, we all know, is usually worse than a whole lie. The C. P. R., in any promise which it may have made to the Dominion government in regard to the construction of this railway, must be understood to have referred only to a Dominion subsidy. We say "must be understood," because at the time when the construction of the Corbin road was under consideration before the railway committee in parliament the C. P. R. was in possession of the Columbia & Western charter, which carried with it a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile. This was known to everyone, and if the C. P. R. ever gave the promise, which the News-Advertiser said it did, it was understood that the intention was to construct the railway under the charter of the Columbia & Western and hence to become entitled to the land subsidy. The News-Advertiser knows this as well as anyone, and its representation that the C. P. R. undertook to build the line and not to ask for the land grant subsidy of the Columbia & Western is a deliberate perversion of the facts, made for the purpose of justifying its assertion that the Hon. Mr. Turner has made the company a present of $4,000 a mile to aid something which it was already pledged to do without any subsidy.

The case stands thus: Under the provisions of the Columbia & Western charter, that company was entitled to 20,000 acres per mile. During the last year it has been the desire of the government to substitute a cash subsidy for the land, and it was for that purpose that the $4,000 a mile was voted for the line between Robson and Midway at the last session. In the session of 1897, it had been provided that $4,000 a mile might be substituted for the 20,000 acres to be given for the line from Pentiction to the boundary. So far, therefore, from the province having given $4,000 a mile gratuitously for a railway that would have been constructed without any subsidy at all, what it has done has been to exchang a 20,000-acre land grant for $4,000 in cash, and it is very much to the credit of the Hon. Mr. Turner that he was able to make so excellent an arrangement. Under the terms of the agreement for the construction of the road from Boundary to Penticton, the province will have to pay $740,000 in lieu of giving 3,700,000 acres of land, an exchange which we think the public will regard as wholly in the interests of the province.

The Province alleges that the Colonist is sending out electioneering pamphlets prepared by the government and wrapped up inside the paper. This is wholly untrue. The Colonist has issued no political pamphlets whatever, and has not sent out, through the mails or otherwise, a pamphlet of any description, political or otherwise, wrapped up in the paper. It is quite true that a number of articles which have appeared in the Colonist have been reprinted at the expense of the general committee having in charge the provincial campaign on the government side, but these pamphlets are sent out from the Colonist in bulk to the committee, and in what manner they are circulated the Colonist does not know and does not care. In regard to the circulation of copies of the Colonist itself, it is not necessary for the Province to imagine that any part whatever of the circulation is made up of copies sent out by any political organization, or by other persons who are not bona fide subscribers. The large circulation which the Colonist enjoys is due to its merits as a newspaper and not to the present campaign.

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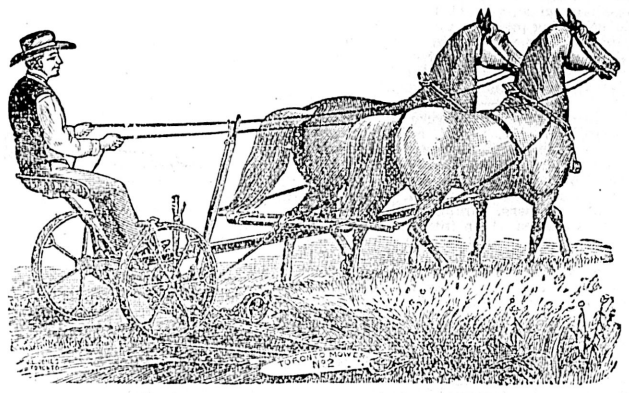

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Having disposed of my business at the cor. of Government and Johnson Sts., as from June the 2nd to the Victoria Shoe Co., Ltd, all accounts due me are to be paid to them. Thanking the public for their kind and extensive patronage extended to me in the past I would bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

A. B. ERSKINE

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PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Government Central Committee Rooms

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The rooms will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p. m., during which hours the secretary will be in attendance.

All government supporters who are desirous of assisting in the forthcoming elections are requested to hand in their names to the secretary.

Elections Saturday, July 9th, 1898

A. J. McLELLAN, President. GEO. A. MORPHY, Secretary.

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CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. —Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Wheras it is advisable to establish the following polling places in the several and respective Electoal Districts hereinafter named.

NOW KNOW YE that, by virtue of the authority contained in the "Provincial Elections Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares that the following polling places shall be, and they are hereby, established for the several Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such polling places, respectively, that is to say:

Polling Places Alberni Electoral District:—
Court House, Alberni.
Sutton's Store, Ucluelet.
Stockham & Dawley's Store, Clayoquot.
Quatsino.
The Cannery near Kennedy Lake.

Polling Places Electoral District Cowichan:
Cobble Hill.
Cowichan Station.
Government Office, Duncan.
Chemainus.
School House, Somenos.
Price's Hotel, Cowichan Lake.
School House, Somenos.

Polling Places Electoral District Esquimalt:
School House, Esquimalt.
School House, Sooke.
Hotel, Parson's Bridge.
School House, Metchosin.
E. Gordon's residence, Otter Pt.
A Blockley's residence, Port San Juan.

Polling Places Electoral District North Victoria:—
Court House, Salt Spring Island.
School House, Burgoyne Bay.
School House, Mayne Island.
Hall, Pender Island.
School House, North Saanich.

Polling Places Electoral District South Victoria:—
Agricultural Hall, South Saanich.
School House, Royal Oak.
Tolmie School, Boleskin Road.
School House, Cedar Hill Road.
Agricultural Hall, Cadboro' Bay Road.

Polling Place Electoral Distict Victoia City:—
Market Hall.

Polling District Electoral District Cassiar:
Whonnock Cannery, Rivers Inlet.
School House, Bella Coola.
Port Essington.
Lorne Creek, Skeena River.
Hazelton.
Inverness Cannery, Skeena River.
Metlakahtla.
Port Simpson.
Naas Harbor.
Glenora, Stickine River.
Govenment Office, Telegraph Creek, Stickine River.
Court House, McDame Creek.
Court House, Dease Lake.
Government Office, Teslin Lake.
Government Office, Lake Bennett.
Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, Our said Province, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

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Buy the Best. Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

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Bicycle Knickers $1.50, $2, $2.50

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Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Will stand any climate.
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If Bread....
—FRESH WHOLESOME BREAD!
AS good as could be produced anywhere, at any price, were offered you at
2 CENTS A LOAF,
would you buy? You would! Yes, you would, if you ate Bread!
That's the story here, only—read BLOUSES instead of Bread. The two cent loaf is proportionate.
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NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—

Fort Wrangel..... ....Wrangel Drug Co.
" " ....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway.... ....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ....Eugene Stahl

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Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

The best makes in Fruit Jars can be got at Weiler Bros. *

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, $2 upwards. *

Preserving pans, wooden spoons, and all necessary articles for preserving purposes at Weiler Bros. *

Fruit jars at Cheapside. *

Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13. *

Carpets, curtains, fringes, rugs, table linens, counterpanes, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. *

Crawford Chainless Bicycle has arrived and it's a dandy. Onions & Plimley, practical bicycle makers, Broad street, Victoria. *

Egg Dividers—separating the white from the yoke. Up-to-date housekeepers cannot afford to divide in the old risky way any more. Call and inspect at E. J. Saunders & Co. *

We have just received another lot of those Croquet Sets at $1.75. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

We have just received from London a splendid stock of G. B. D. briar and other pipes at lowest prices. Inspection invited at Henry Short & Son's, 72 Douglas street. *

Lady Zetta, palmist, remains at 59 Pandora street until Saturday. *

Get the Shepard's lightning ice cream freezer; runs easy, and is reliable. Weiler Bros. *

Lady Zetta and the Hewett Comedy Company will appear at the A. O. U. W. hall Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25. Prices, 10 and 20 cents. Matinee, 5 and 10 cents. *

A young lady was yesterday fined $3 for riding her bicycle on the sidewalk.

A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Yesterday was Accession Day, the anniversary of the day on which Queen Victoria succeeded William IV., sixty-one years ago, though it was not till the June following that she was crowned.

Rev. W. D. Barber, pastor of the St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, is expected home to-day. Since Christmas last Mr. Barber has been absent in England and his pulpit has been temporary filled by Rev. Mr. Grunby.

Yesterday was a busy day down at the E. & N. railway depot. Fifty-five cars are being loaded with water-pipe to be used in connection with the tramway company's work at Goldstream, and the matter of shipping them required no small force of men.

The Game Protection act passed at the last session of the legislature prohibits entirely the killing of either pheasants or quail. Both these species of game birds are plentiful this spring, there being particularly large numbers of quail in the vicinity of Victoria. It is probable therefore that the members of the gun clubs and those interested in hunting will petition the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to act under section 24 of the act, which empowers them to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasant and quail. Grouse may be shot, according to the act, after August 31, which is a big improvement on the old law, which did not open the season until the blue grouse had taken to the mountains. Grouse, like quail, are very numerous this year.

FISHING HAS BEGUN.

Canneries on the Skeena and at Alert Bay Commenced Packing.

Mr. S. A. Spencer's cannery at Alert Bay had a pack of 150 cases of salmon on Saturday last; fishing commenced on the Skeena on Wednesday last and will begin on the Naas and at Rivers Inlet on the first of next month. This was the news brought from the North by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz yesterday. Some fishing had previously been carried on on the Skeena, but the season proper did not start until the 15th inst. The first day's operations were very successful, the boats averaging 25 fish to the tide. The weather was fairly fine and the prospects of a large run of sockeyes were, it is said, particularly good. The Boscowitz landed a very large amount of supplies and a number of men at the different canneries, and the Princess Louise, which only sailed on Saturday evening was also loaded heavily for the canneries. The Tees, too, leaving for Skagway and Wrangel last evening had principally cannery supplies and carried away in addition a large force of Chinese.

The Indians along the coast are now concentrating at the canneries and so far have been found very agreeable.

Miss Livingstone in her last cooking lecture this evening will demonstrate the making of cakes, and various ways of serving strawberries.

The weekly meeting of the Victoria Political Organization will be held this evening at the central committee rooms, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

The police served a number of clairvoyants with "blue papers" last week, and they all either left the city or discontinued business. Fortune telling is an indictable offence under the criminal code.

A young man, who has been annoying the E. & N. railway train engineers by signalling the train to stop, was taken to the police station yesterday. He is not responsible for his actions, but his parents have promised to prevent him from being a nuisance in the future.

Although the new postoffice is just about ready for occupation, it will be a couple of weeks before the old building will be vacated for the new. This delay is necessitated by the unfinished condition of the sidewalk, which is now being laid.

The excursionists from Tacoma would have to have been a very easy-going crowd to have been pleased with their visit to Victoria on Sunday. Over five hundred arrived on the City of Kingston about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, many of them with their bicycles, and it rained almost continually during their stay. Wheeling was out of the question and walking the streets was very little better. The Kingston brought the mail over on Sunday and was therefore enabled to miss yesterday's trip and give the machinists an opportunity to complete the work on her new propellor.

Rev. Mr. Knox officiated at the funeral of the late James Brennan, which took place Sunday afternoon from his late residence, Craigflower road, under the auspices of the Orange and Oddfellows' lodges, who marched to the cemetery in a body, as did a large number of friends of deceased. The casket and grave were covered with handsome floral tributes. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Issac Walsh, R. J. Styles, S .R. Robb, W. Duncan, W. Wood and J. Knott.

A warning to dishonest boys was given by Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court yesterday, when he had a couple of lads before him charged with stealing strawberries from Mr. J. G. Carmichael's place at Cadboro Bay. Flower and fruit thefts have been so common that Mr. Carmichael, although unwilling to do so considered it a public duty to take some action. Magistrate Macrae, as Mr. Carmichael did not wish to press the case, fined the boys $2 each, this being a first offence. At the same time he stated that the next offenders will have a term of imprisonment imposed.

It will probably be the first of August before the British Columbia Street Railway and Lighting Company will be able to take their power from the new plant now being erected at Goldstream. The water wheels are in place and the power house is about completed, but the work of installing the electric plant has not yet been commenced. A large amount of steel piping is being put in, and in fact the whole plant is said by experts to be a first-class one. The water power is sufficient to supply power for a city several times the size of Victoria. The poles on which the wires are to be brought to Victoria, have been erected as far as the corner of Government street and the Gorge road, with the exception of a short section near Langford. The trouble over the right of way through Mr. Phair's property, which Mr. Phair secured an injunction to prevent them using, has been settled.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

NEAR-BY MINES.

Sooke and Leech Rivers to be Flumed at Their Junction.

Extensive mining operations are about to be commenced at the junction of the Leech and Sooke rivers. A party of men from Chemainus and vicinity propose fluming the two rivers, with a view of getting at the gravel at the bottom of the big pool formed by the two rivers coming together. On both streams, above and below the pool, gold has been taken out in large quanities and the men now at work there argue that there is no reason why the gravel at the bottom of the pool should not be gold-bearing. At any rate they are prepared to spend a considerable sum of money and a season's work to decide the problem. Already they have taken in 25,000 feet of lumber from Shawnigan lake, with which to build the flumes, and as soon as the water is low enough they will commence work.

Some years ago a party of Victorians flumed over a big pool on the Leech river, but they were not richly rewarded for their labor. The present, however, is a much bigger undertaking, the pool at the junction of the rivers covering a couple of acres.

There is considerable other work being carried on in the Leech and Sooke River districts at present, while numerous prospectors are out looking for the ledges, from which the rivers obtained the gold taken out in early days.

At Goldstream the tunnel is still being driven in on the Phair mine.

JUBILEE COMPETITION.

An Esquimalt School Pupil Heads the List at the Metchosin Examination.

Metchosin on Friday last had the annual school competition for the Queen's Jubilee prize. The examination was held in the Metchosin hall, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Dr. Campbell and Mr. C. Lowenberg being the examiners. The subjects chosen this year were a short story on the life of Gladstone and a recitation by each of the students in public on the subject of "Love and Country." In the decision of the examiners the following results were given:

Rank.	Name.	School.
1....	Ada Wensley	Esquimalt
2....	Annie Duke	Metchosin
3....	May Parker	Rocky Point
4....	Darcy Wale	Colwood
5....	William Mylone	Sooke

At the meeting in the afternoon Capt. A. McCallum took the chair and presented the prizes. Speeches were then made by each of the examiners who spoke in commending terms of the value of this annual competition. Dr. Campbell, in the course of his remarks, said that reading and writing might be added as subjects for competition. Rev. Canon Beanlands hoped that other districts would emulate Metchosin in the splendid competition which was much needed in educational work among children. Hon. C. E. Pooley congratulated Mr. W. Hayward on the success of the Jubilee competition and would do his best to encourage it by giving a prize each year as he had already done. Mr. Hayward in reply to a vote of thanks expressed his gratification at the results of this competition inaugurated by him last year and hoped to see the districts more united to the promotion of other good work.

Rev. W. C. Ellison, of Metchosin, in some concluding remarks, referred to the competition as being held in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee year and that they might be reminded of this fact he called on the audience to sing "God Save the Queen." This concluded the proceedings.

THE CIRCUS.

Some of the Features of the Show to Open Here on Wednesday.

Willison's circus, which arrived here by the steamship Miowera from Honolulu, was originally organized in Australia away back in 1849 and has visited every town of importance in Australia, Africa, India, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, China and Japan. There are many pleasing features in the show, which are sure to delight the young folks. Peanuts, the dwarf clown, has already won his way to popularity with the juveniles who accompany him on his rambles round town with great glee. The Ceylon dwarf bull is an interesting little animal, but the cutest thing imaginable is the new donkey, which was born in Honolulu the day the boys in blue visited that port on their way to Manila. All the performers hail from Australia. Most of the horses and ponies are also from there. The baboons and monkeys come from Africa. There are also a troupe of educated dogs and goats that do quite a surprising number of tricks, such as waltzing, seesawing, somersaulting, etc. The entertainment promises to eclipse anything ever seen here for absolute novelty, and is exhibited in one arena, this arrangement enabling every one to follow the performance without having their attention distracted by a multiplicity of rings and stages. The marquees will be erected upon the grounds situated corner of Herald and Douglas streets, and the opening performance will be on Wednesday night. There will afterwards be two exhibitions daily, at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. All the curious animals will be on view in the front tents, for which there will be no extra charge, one ticket and one price admitting to all. One of Mr. Willison's attractions is the historical spectacular "Dick Turpin's Ride to York, or the death of bonny Black Bess," recalling the days of Hengler, Sanger and Vensome's circus in England and viewing scenes of childhood days.

The life boat band Nagon, with the bandsmen dressed as sailors, will parade the streets this afternoon, but the opening will not take place until Wednesday night. *

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

LETTER FROM DAWSON.

All Victorians Were at the Time of Writing in Good Health.

Mr. McAfee, of the Hudson Bay Company, has just received a letter from his brother, Archie, who is now in Dawson City. The missive is dated April 18, and according to its contents, came by the last mail to leave Dawson City until navigation on the Yukon opens. Just before writing it, Mr. McAfee says he paid $3 for a Colonist, containing the news of the death of the late Chief Justice Davie. He states that at all mines preparations were going on actively for the wash-up, but on the amount of gold likely to be cleaned up he did not venture a prediction. Men were streaming into the city from the coast and it puzzled him to think how half the number would find anything to do. Provisions, however, were cheapening at the time of writing and flour had dropped to $16 per 50-pound sack. The letter speaks of all Victorians seen by the writer as in good health and it mentions among them Robt. Bryce, W. Heaney, Dave Cathcart and S. Houston. With Mr. Gelispie, Mr. McAfee states, that he intended to develop a property on Skookum gulch, but as yet did not know whether gold was to be found in it.

GAGGED AND ROBBED.

A Lawyer's Office Plundered by an Enterprising Thief.

Victoria was treated to a hold-up story yesterday as sensational almost as those which form the staple plot of the dime novel or the wild exploits credited to the true Western bandit, the kind that walks into a bank and poking a gun under the cashier's nose requests him to "pungle up." It was just after one o'clock when a young man tightly gagged, but with his hands free, rushed into Mr. Baker's shoe store on Government street and made signs that he was choking. Mr. Baker promptly cut the gag away and then the young man, who is George Rayner, a junior clerk to Messrs. Martin & Langley, barristers, gasped that there was a thief in the office upstairs. Mr. Baker ran up to look, found nobody and then telephoned for the police. In the meantime Rayner had recovered his breath and told his story.

The office of Messrs. Martin & Langley is over the Victoria Stationary Company's store, and is reached by a staircase opening on Government street. Rayner said that he was alone in the office soon after one o'clock, when a man came in and asked first for Mr. Martin and then for Mr. Langley. Finding the lad, Rayner, alone, the stranger asked for a piece of paper on which to leave a note for one of the firm. As Rayner handed him the paper the stranger hit him in the wind and then grasping him behind speedily put a gag in his mouth and fastened it firmly. The gag is a roll of linen apparently made for the purpose and fastened with some cotton twine. Rayner said that there was quite a little struggle before he was mastered, and indeed Mr. Huxtable in the bookstore below did hear a sound as if some one was slinging a chair around. When Rayner was safely gagged the stranger turned the key in the front door lock of the general office and without troubling to tie Rayner's hands, went into Mr. Martin's office, but came out again soon, not apparently taking anything from there. Next he proceeded to empty the cash box in the general office of almost $25. Then he went into the room on the other side where the safe is and it was then that Rayner turned the key in the front door and rushed down stairs into Mr. Baker's shop.

Rayner gave a description of the stranger. A man about five feet six in height, light checked trousers, black cutaway coat, hard brown felt hat, brown hair and a moustache, which was darker than his hair and seemed to be false.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Fatal Accident on Hastings Road—Gaudaur in Evidence—The Railway Contracts.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 20.—Ald. McQueen, independent candidate, in opposition to Thos. Kidd, carried the political meeting in Richmond on Saturday night.

The smelter bonus by-law was defeated by a very narrow majority owing to the over-confidence of its supporters and activity of those opposed to it.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Hastings road, the victim being George Scuitto, a driver for Marshall Bros., the expressmen, and a son of G. B. Scuitto, proprietor of the City hotel on Powell street. Early on Sunday afternoon young Scuitto mounted a horse that was not well broken and was known to be treacherous and rode off toward Hastings. The horse had a habit of unexpectedly bolting and generally, was what a horseman would call "mean." Later in the afternoon the boy's body was found by the side of the road. Though the accident was not witnessed by anyone, it seems that the horse must have fallen and rolled completely over, and then, in getting on its feet again, kicked the boy. The saddle was badly scarred where it had struck the ground and the heel of the lad's boot was pulled off so that it is fair to assume that his foot got caught in the stirrup, and that he was kicked or trampled in that position. His head was badly cut, and from the injuries he was entirely insensible. He was brought into town and last evening breathed his last without regaining consciousness.

Gaudaur is here. He said to the Colonist correspondent: "I saw a man standing on the wharf when I was coming in from a ten-mile spin on your harbor. From his photographs I decided it was Johnson. So I said 'Hello, Johnson.' Sure enough it was the man I am going to row against for the world's championship. He looks fit and in magnificent shape. I saw him take a spin. I have no snap. I have been practicing a month and am now down to 190. I will row at 180." Gaudaur looks as if he had trained fine enough now. His hair is tinged with grey, and although handsome and athletic looking, there is a dimness about his eye that shows he has trained down already as much as most athletes would care to go. Bets here are almost even in favor of Gaudaur.

H.M.S. Egeria is in port. She flies flags in honor of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.

P. Burns, of Calgary, is shipping a large herd of cattle via Pyramid Harbor and the Dalton trail, the same route as that chosen by the Pat Galvin company.

Mrs. O'Sullivan and five daughters, the wife and family of Mr. J. O'Sullivan of the B. C. Agency, arrived from Wales to-day to make Vancouver their home.

Mr. D. Mann, being interviewed to-day concerning a private despatch from Mr. C. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, and published in Seattle to the effect that Mackenzie & Mann had signed contracts for the railway projects and that work would begin at once, replied simply that the statement was correct.

Dr. W. J. Quinlan arrived in town from Nelson on Sunday evening and yesterday was kept busy exchanging greetings with his many friends.

Miss Alice G. Byrne, of Tacoma, is in the city, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. M. C. Winn.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sixk headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

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If you think of "Camping" during the next for months, you can get everything you need at Weiler Bros. for that purpose.
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TO-DAY.....
Special Sale of NECKWEAR
Sam Reid's, 122 Government St.

CHILLIWACK ELECTORS.

(Continued From Page Two.)

"Party" in at all costs, without respect to truth, the character of individuals, or the evidence of the public accounts. All that was aimed at was success for the opposition at the polls, by whatever methods available.

"The rate of the interest of the debt from confederation to 1891," said Mr. Brown, "was under $100,000 a year." The Premier confessed that here he could hardly grasp what the Westminster gentleman was striving to get at. There was at the time of confederation an actual debt of about a million and a half, $1,478,000 to be exact. This was assumed by the Dominion, so that the province started clear of liability. The net debt now was $5,141,582, so that the increase in the debt during the twenty-seven years intervening was $3,663,582, or an average increase annually of about $135,688. At confederation the debt per capita of white population was $360, whereas the debt per head had now been reduced to $39 or even less. At the same time it should not be for a moment forgotten that in adding to the debt for legitimate and productive works the government had placed no burden upon the country that its necessities and its credit did not justify, while Mr. Brown's ability to estimate financial conditions could be accurately gauged by the fact that during the last campaign he had made bold to assert that the revenue was steadily declining and to prophesy that the country under the Turner government would in a short time be bankrupt. The expanded revenue and the increased credit rating of the province eloquently proclaimed his error.

Mr. Brown had referred to the model province of Ontario as fortunately free from debt, but he had not pointed out that in the province of Ontario practically everything was done by the municipal governments, and as a fact the population of two millions had a debt upon them of 59 millions under their municipalities rule alone. In British Columbia it would be found that the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo had a debt practically as large as that of the entire province, yet these cities did not exhibit any fears of impending bankruptcy, nor had they to show for their debts assets any better if as good as those possessed by the province. Apart from what were generally styled public works, consisting of roads, streets, trails, bridges, etc., liberal expenditures had been made on other public works not usually classed as such, but equally necessary to the development of the province, such as schools, hospitals, etc.—institutions demanded in the present day, when people do not go into a country without first ascertaining if it possesses the necessities of civilization or the opportunities of acquiring them. It was now almost as essential in the eyes of prospective settlers that there should be schools available for their children as that there should be roads giving access to their new homes, and desirable immigration could not be induced unless educational opportunities were presented. The government quite understood the value of the conveniences of civilization and was doing its best to provide them. Another public work not generally taken into account was agriculture, in regard to which the Premier traced all that had been accomplished in this now important department in which he takes so special and practical an interest, since he practically created the office—or at all events made it more than a name that had no meaning save as a supplementary title for the minister of finance. The various steps taken for the fostering and development of the agricultural industry were outlined briefly, and passing next to the question of markets the Premier told what had been accomplished by legislation and departmental work in this direction. The building of the new Teslin Lake railway to the Yukon would undoubtedly open a new and very valuable market to the products of the farms of British Columbia—indeed the creation of the northern trade had already had its direct and advantageous influence—and he was at the same time happy to announce that arrangements had now been completed for the immediate construction of the wagon road to Teslin Lake, the short section from the river to be taken in hand at once, giving a good wagon road to the summit, and relieving the congestion of the trail route, while beyond, until the road can be got in shape, the trail is to be put in the very best of shape and the prospectors follow the trail builders in so that they may not be needlessly delayed or in any way inconvenienced. The trail would be widened and made a good wagon road later. As to the railway, the arrangements for its construction were well under way, and might also be expected to result favorably at an early date, the present negotiations being delayed until it could be ascertained what the Dominion government proposed to do, as they certainly should assist. (Applause). The railway would come in time, but in the meanwhile the wagon road would be built with all possible speed to relieve the present congestion on the route. As to the Penticton line, the plant and material would go up from Vancouver in a few days, while within a few weeks the district in which he was speaking would see the surveyors at work preparing for the construction of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern road, or at all events that section of it between Chilliwack and Abbotsford. (Applause). This was what had in fact detained him in the capital longer than he had intended, the negotiations with the railway people having kept the members of the government engaged night and day lately, and having only been completed on the night of his departure from home.

Shortage of time prevented his taking up the many slanderous and contemptible attacks that had been made upon him personally during recent months. Perhaps the people of Abbotsford did not care enough about them to require an explanation, but in any event they would have to wait for a more favorable opportunity—he did not intend that this should be the last occasion of his addressing those present, whom he thanked for the cordial and kindly hearing accorded him.

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE.

The Premier, having resumed his seat amidst generous applause, Mr. Munro, the opposition candidate, was called for, and also well received. He dwelt first upon the fact the people of Abbotsford were members of the community regarding whom he knew little or nothing beyond that they had always been loyal to the opposition cause. The present was indeed the first opportunity he had had of visiting them and becoming acquainted, and he was heartily pleased with the impression that he had received. He declared that friends of the government had always told him the people of Abbotsford were a set of mossbacks and hayseeds, because forsooth they saw fit to oppose the wise administration of affairs by this great and good government. He had come among them prepared to meet an entirely different class of people, altogether, and without any intention of flattering he would say that he had never met a more intelligent, upright, thrifty or hospitable community—a people whom it would be an honor for anyone to represent. He did not propose to go into politics at any length, but would urge first upon the electors of Chilliwack the advantage, justice and rationalness of having a home man to represent them in the next legislature. If it were said as a contra argument that there was no home man capable of representing the district, he would brand this as an insult to the intelligence of the electorate and a gross injustice to the sons of the farmers, to whom the opportunity of becoming the representative of the district in the house should be a stimulus of ambition. The going outside of the district for a representative he held to be wrong in principle, no matter how worthy the man sought to be introduced, and as for Chilliwack at present he believed it would be better represented by a home man than it could be by a non-resident. He had seen in the Chilliwack Progress an appeal for the election of Hon. Mr. Turner, in which it was pointed out that while the district had always been fairly treated by the government, even while sending opposition members to the house, it might expect greater favors if it returned the Premier as its member. This suggestion he maintained was an insult to the electorate and an appeal to political immorality. Either the first statement of the Progress article were true or a scandalous state of affairs existed—either the government had done its duty and been fair to all districts in the making of appropriations or the government was unworthy of the confidence of the country. He was quite prepared to admit that it was much easier to find fault with the government than to formulate a policy, but there were a few grievances of long standing on which the people would have to express themselves decisively, and one of these was the so-called redistribution legislation of last session. This he held to be no improvement on the former allotment of seats, urging that Esquimalt district with its limited population should have been promptly cut off with one member, and representation established on the basis of population alone. As to the civil service, he agreed with the Premier that a man was a man whatever his nationality, but informed the electors of Abbotsford that he had talked with a certain man from Victoria, and a firm supporter of the government, too, who had pronounced the sole purpose of the government recognized at the capital to be providing soft billets for the knickerbocker dudes. As great events sometimes cast their shadows before he held it was quite probable that when Mr. Turner had had the photograph taken the office clerks had for the important occasion left their knickerbockers at home.

The mortgage tax was another grievance that the people would demand an explanation in regard to. It was very well to talk about the technicalities in the way to its removal, and to deny that it involved double taxation. The poor farmer who paid the money out knew that it was double taxation. The law, as it stood, was unjust; it bore heavily on the very ones whom it should be the aim of the legislators to assist, and as to the remedy, he could see no objection to the simple removal of the tax from the mortgages altogether, and the putting of it on the real estate, to equalize. In regard to the Matsqui dyking operations, something was evidently wrong. The opposition papers asserted that there was cause for the gravest dissatisfaction, while the Government papers, on the other hand, asserted that everything was going along nicely and as it should. He had not had time to go into the matter, and he had found that there was dissatisfaction, and that this dissatisfaction appeared to be well based. This was a matter that should be taken without delay to headquarters. Premier Turner should have the facts laid before him, and promptly, for what he heard was that $30,000 had already been expended in the construction of less than a mile of the dyke, while the estimate for the entire work had been $50,000; that residents of the district could not get employment, although it was their money that would pay for the dyke, while non-residents were employed to do little or nothing under the inefficient management. Dyking generally had been badly handled by the government. They had waited and promised; they had said the country was not worth dyking, and then, after the poor farmers had lost, first their crops and then their land to the mortgage companies; after the big mortgage companies had closed up and ruined some of the very best men of the district, they discovered that the land was worth attention—and, of course, the big corporations will get what the poor farmer had no chance of securing. He denied that the opposition had been persistent in antagonism; they had, he maintained, supported expenditures for legitimate public works, but not for unproductive or unnecessary works. A final grievance was with regard to the Revelstoke bank protection, with regard to which he accused the government of having, by its delay, enabled the Dominion authorities to shirk responsibility, and then assumed, at the cost of the province, what was a matter chargeable to the federal account. In closing, he warned the electors against supposing for a moment that if Chilliwack rejected Hon. Mr. Turner it would keep that gentleman out of the next legislature; there was no possibility of this being the case, and if Chilliwack elected him also, it would merely mean that the country would be put to the cost of holding a new election in Victoria city that was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Munro retiring amid applause, a voice from the audience inquired of the speaker might put a question. Permission was promptly given, and

Mr. Mahoney asked for an expression of the candidates' views on the temperance question.

To this Mr. Munro replied that he had always been and was now a temperance man, and one not at all ashamed of his record.

Mr. Morrissey inquired if it was true, as he had been informed, that he was as a matter of fact astride the fence, and in doubt as to which side he would actually be found with in the event of election.

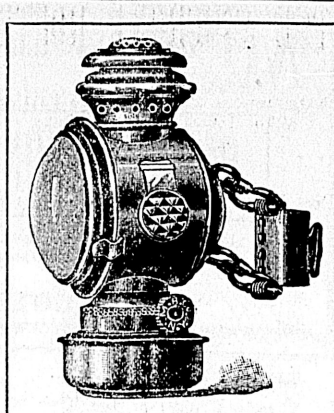
To this Mr. Munro replied that he had not "straddled," and did not propose to; he was in full and entire accord with the published platform of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that he, too, was a temperance man. (Applause and laughter). To begin at the end of Mr. Munro's address and refer to his statement that he was bound to the Opposition platform, he would like to inquire which one? For there were so many and so varied platforms put forward by the Opposition that it was a hard matter to locate a man politically, even by this declaration. (Laughter). He was glad to have the confident opinion of Mr. Munro that he (the Premier) if not returned in Chilliwack, was certain of election in Victoria. (Aplause). Here was one case in which Mr. Munro was right; he would be returned in Victoria—of this there was not a doubt. And the Government would be returned, too, not only on the Island, but on the Mainland. The reports from all parts of the districts were most encouraging, and it was assured already that the government would go back on this occasion with a majority considerably improved since the last general election. With reference to Mr. Munro's opinions on the dyking question, it was hardly good logic to say that because the government had not been in a position some years ago to proceed with reclamation works, they should not be undertaken now, when the improved conditions of the province made such expenditures possible. Mr. Munro said, too, that the people to be benefited should have an estimate of the cost of the dyking works. Surely Mr. Munro had not read the act; he could not have done so, or he would have known that an estimate of cost must first of all be obtained, and application then made for the dyke by petition and vote. Then there was the old, old cry of the mortgage tax—misnamed, for it was in reality the personal property tax. He had been waiting for this, for it was stock ammunition, to be brought out on all occasions. This tax had been in existence in British Columbia for 25 years or more now, yet, strange to say, nothing had ever been heard of it on the public platform until very recently, the question of its repeal having first of all been brought up by the mortgage companies of Vancouver, in the hope of securing better rates. He had had personal experience of the tax, and was prepared to admit its objectionable features. He outlined his course as agent for a certain loan company in Victoria, which had itself paid the tax, instead of placing it upon the borrower, but after long and very careful consideration of the subject, had been forced to the conclusion that the solution rested solely with the borrower himself. Money would always be worth just what could be got for it, and, while he felt the weight of the tax himself as a borrower, he would not like to see Mr. Munro's sugggestion carried out and the tax placed upon the land only, making the owner of an unencumbered farm pay the entire bill. The mortgage tax was not the cause of the farmers' difficulties. It entailed hardship on the farmers, it was true, but the farmers were not by any means the heaviest borrowers, as the Opposition speakers would lead one to suppose. The taxing of the land alone would make the difficulty worse, instead of doing away with it. The single tax idea had been quite the fad for a time, but he could never appreciate it as a just proposition, for he failed to see why a man whose wealth was in accumulated money should not be taxed thereon, just as well as the owner of a small property. Briefly tracing the efforts that had been put forth in the past to find a remedy for the mortgage tax problem, the Premier pointed out where the exemption of the mortgaged portion of lands from taxation, while appearing to meet the issue, would in reality bear most unjustly on the municipalities, depriving them of their sole source of revenue, while the removal of the tax would be to considerably decrease the provincial revenue, remit the assessment of the wealth of the individual, and multiply many times the taxation on land, while letting all other property escape.

To return again to the dyking question, it had been reported here that grave dissatisfaction existed, and that $30,000 had been expended for the construction of a single mile. It was perhaps possible that a mile in one locality would be as expensive as five or ten miles somewhere else, and it was the verdict of the experts that the dyke was being constructed in a thoroughly first-class and workmanlike manner. He had noticed a fine stretch of meadow while on his way to this meeting, and had been assured that, were it not for the dyke, this would, at the present stage of the river, be submerged, while it had come under his knowledge also that a considerably increased acreage in the district had been put under cultivation as a result of the carrying forward of the dyking operations. As to the cost, he had been repeatedly assured that it would come well under the original estimate, the working details, as they came in, showing that the cost came rather under than above the estimate. The government having engaged an expert to take charge of this work, would stand by the expert and see the work through, unless very strong arguments indeed were adduced to show that he was not properly performing the work entrusted to him. To do otherwise would be to run a very strong chance of wrecking the work, for the danger of swapping horses in mid-stream had been taught by many practical lessons. In such matters the wise policy was first of all to get a competent and reliable man—and then stick to him. As an example of the results following a contrary policy, the Victoria waterworks might be pointed to. The council had not stood by the engineer, and the result was that each man coming along with his own particular fad had had his chance to try his hand at the works, each piling up his own bill of costs, and the work remaining complete and unsatisfactory when all had gone through. When completed, these dykes might very likely show that the expert in charge had quite understood his task, and performed it to the best interest of the community upon whom the cost would devolve. In conclusion, the premier thoroughly explained the position of the Revelstoke river banks matter, advocated a coalition of the province with some other of the provinces for the purpose of securing a revision of the terms of union, to the increased advantage of the province, this being one reason why Liberalism and Conservatism should be dropped in local politics, and all join hands in insisting upon the securing of provincial rights. The good work of the department of agriculture was outlined by the Premier in his closing remarks, and co-operation for the farmers advocated as worth more than all the panaceas described by the quacks to cure the real or imaginary ills of the province.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Premier and seconded by the opposition candidate, the chairman, in returning thanks, expressing the hope that all meetings during the campaign might be as orderly and creditable to both parties.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. R. Williams & Co



THIS IS THE CELEBRATED
"DAZZLER LAMP"
WE SEND TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA ON RECEIPT OF
$1.25.

5,000 "Dazzlers."

WE RECENTLY PURCHASED A JOB LOT OF 5,000 DAZZLER BICYCLE LAMPS, AND IN ORDER TO CLEAR THEM HAVE APPLIED THE PRUNING KNIFE TO PRICES.

THE DAZZLER BICYCLE LAMP is recognized among dealers and wheelmen as one of the best lamps manufactured to-day.

Some few weeks ago the manufacturer offered us a big reduction, providing we ordered 5,000 of them. The cut was a substantial one, and we accepted the offer, having the entire lot delivered at our Brantford factory.

Already a large number of them have been sold, and orders are now being received daily.

To clear out the entire lot quickly, we will send a single lamp to any address in the Dominion on receipt of $1.25.

To the trade we offer substantial discounts on lots of a dozen or more. A post card will bring special prices.

WRITE TO-DAY, AS THEY ARE GOING RAPIDLY, AND CANNOT BE REPLACED AT PRESENT PRICES.

ADDRESS
The Brantford Bicycle Supply Co., Limited,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
In writing, kindly mention this paper.

ONIONS & PLIMLEY, Agts., Victoria, B.C.

Sir Henry Irving says:
"Your Abbey's Effervescent Salt is excellent. It has certainly not been over-rated."

Miss Ellen Terry says:
"I have found your Abbey's Effervescent Salt exceedingly palatable and refreshing."

Madame Christine Nilsson says:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I find your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very refreshing and agreeable beverage."

The Refrigerant Qualities of Abbey's Effervescent Salt Cool Water, Making a Delicious and Healthful Summer Drink.

The Canada Lancet says:
"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. . . . The carbonic acid gas, generated during its administration, is in itself a sedative, and is particularly soothing to a sensitive stomach."

The Montreal Medical Journal says:
"Abbey's Effervescent Salt, which was generally introduced into Canada last year, is now very largely prescribed by the medical profession here and throughout Canada. The advertising methods of this Company are particularly commendable. They are clean and honest, and inspire confidence with the profession as well as the public."

The Maritime Medical News says:
"One of the most important claims of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is its absolute purity. Its lasting effervescence makes it a most palatable drink, while its refrigerant qualities make it invaluable."

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

AUCTION

Grant St., Fernwood, June 28

A full size lot, well fenced and four roomed house five minutes walk from Fort street or Pandora street cars.
Particulars at JONES', 133 Government street.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

...LAKESIDE HOTEL...
Cowichan Lake
THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.
"THE FLY FISHING"
Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province
Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Price Bros, - - - Props

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sick.
DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PROVINCIAL GAOL AT VICTORIA

TENDERS, endorsed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said institution, from the 1st day of July next to the 30th of June, 1899, will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 25th June. Samples of groceries, clothing, etc., can be seen at the gaol, Lopez avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the goal as required, without extra charge.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Brooms, Brushes and all articles required for use in this contract to be of Provincial maunufacture as far as practicable.

F. S. HUSSEY,
Supt. of Prov. Police and Warden of Gaols.
June 6, 1898.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Incorporated 1890.

The eighth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall Thursday, the 30th June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business—Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1898, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: J. S. Yates, Joshua Davies, William M. Chudley and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., 14th June, 1898. je14

Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

If paid on or before June, 1898:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.
On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild and.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.
On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City xcepted).

Victoria, B. C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

NOTICE.

A Special Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden at the City of Victoria, in and for the County of Victoria, on Monday, the 27th day of June instant.

By Command.
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
13th June, 1898. jec18.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no6 Solicitors for the Applicants.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager.

PROCLAMATIONS.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and to all whom it may concern,—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council of Our Province of British Columbia, to dissolve the present Legislative Assembly of said Province, which stands prorogued until summoned for dispatch of business.

NOW KNOW YE that We do, for this end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the Legislative Assembly accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from further attendance on same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed; Witness, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Victoria City Electoral District:

WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province; and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of Four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Victoria City Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members, when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patend under the Great Seal of Our said Povince of British Columbia; Witness the Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, at Our Government House, at Victoria, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Starrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

"APENTA"

THE BEST PURGATIVE WATER.

Over five hundred confidential communications from eminent medical practitioners in the United States and throughout the world have been received testifying to the remarkable and unique value and efficacy of "APENTA" NATURAL MINERAL WATER, both for continuous use by the constipated, the gouty and the obese, and as an occasional laxative.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

.....Nothing will be so useful to

Klondykers as a supply of **VASELINE**

It cures Coughs, Sore throat, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, etc.

It is the best Lubricant for Metal Implements, Arms, etc.

It softens and preserves leather.

Put up in 5 lb tins, 1 lb tins, ½ lb tins, collapsible tubes 2 oz., collapsible tubes 1 oz.

Look for the name "CHESEBROUGH MANF'G CO." on the package, and take no other.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

NEAVE'S FOOD

IN 1-lb. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

EXTENSIVELY USED ON THE MINING CAMPS OF AUSTRALIA and in SOUTH AFRICA.

A Large Amount of Nourishment in a Portable Form.

WILL KEEP Indefinitely, Not Affected by Damp.

"*Contains all the elements of food in an easily digested form.*"—DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

"*This Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages.*"—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Manufacturers, FORDINGBRIDGE, England.

"ALASKA" Mining Boots.

Ask your dealer to show you the Alaska, the best mining boot sold—bar none.

Made of the best materials, thus ensuring best wear, the life of the boot is yet further prolonged by its

Patent Corrugated Edge

This corrugation prevents a scrape or blow from damaging the boot proper, a point every miner will appreciate. Made with rubber or leather inner and outersole.

Sold by all good outfitters; see on the inside of legging the name of boot and stamp of makers

THE

CANADIAN RUBBER Co.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of Camping Blankets, Air Pillows, Rubber Gloves, etc., etc.

(Design Reg. March, 1896. Pat. July, 1894.

HAPPY YOUTH!

'Oh, Had I Known the Value of Health—Why Did Not Some Friendly Hand Guide" Me?'

THIS IS THE CRY OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—victims of careless, reckless youth. The vital spark is dimmed by the loss of that priceless boon, nerve strength. Life seems full of trouble because the nerves are weak and the spirits depressed. Pains are felt in the back, the head is dizzy, and there are hot and cold flushes. Nervous debility is approaching.

RESTORE HAPPY YOUTH

By using Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. Get back all the joy of youthful vigor. Feel the life bouncing through your veins and carrying ambition to your brain. There is a new pleasure in living when you are wearing Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It replaces the nerve strength. It pours vitality into the body for hours at a time. Thousands of young men and women owe their happiness to it. So will you. Write to Dr. Sanden tell him of your troubles, and he will send you a book for men or for women, which will tell you how to regain vital nerve strength. Send to-day. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

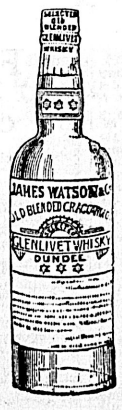
156 St James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec

SCOTLAND

Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"

BY DRINKING

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.



SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Agents for British Columbia—

EARSMAN & CO.,

37/39 Langley Street, VICTORIA.

THE ASHCROFT ROUTE

Experiences of One of the Parties Who Attempted the Long Overland Trip.

Met With Innumerable Hardships and Abandoned Their Idea of Gold Hunting.

Two men who have crossed on the so-called trail from Ashcroft to Hazleton are in town, prepared, as they say all the remaining four hundred odd now making the journey would be, to take the water route on their next trip North. They are disgusted with their loss of time and money, their hardships and in brief with the manner in which they have been gulled into making a trip beset with hardships of the worst description. They arrived from the North on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz yesterday afternoon and are registered at the Dominion as J. O. Roelofsz and Nelson David, of Hazleton. They came down the Skeena in a course of three days and reached Port Simpson just in time to connect with the Boscowitz. Mr. Roelofsz, who lives in San Francisco, in given an account of his journey North, said his party left Ashcroft on April 20 bound for the Pelly river to look for gold. They had been led to believe when leaving, and he wished it stated particularly for the benefit of Dr. Reynolds, of Ashcroft, that the trail to Hezleton was no longer than 500 miles at the outside and that a government party had placed it in fine condition. "I had been induced to take this trail," he said, "by my partner, who had been some weeks in Ashcroft, before I arrived there and who had been a great deal with Dr. Reynolds. The Ashcroft newspaper also boomed the trail and we started with the impression that we could not take horses up the Stikine to Glenora by steamer. Consequently all took horses and I might say that in the 400 who left Ashcroft not one started out with an outfit costing les sthan $300. Some took large bands of horses with the expectation of selling them at golden figures when Glenora was reached, for as we concluded stock was not to be taken into the country in any other way. However, leaving Ashcroft we found the old Cariboo road to Quesnelle quite up to our expectations, but from Quesnelle on instead of finding the trail a decent one as it was represented to us, we found it next to impassable. Thousands of mud holes, seemingly bottomless, lay in our path. The only evidence we found of a government party being over the trail was in a few flimsy bridges and rafts so frail that in one instance three of our number, in attempting to cross the Mud river, were almost drowned. I will tell of this one because it was a remarkable one, although to speak of all our adventures would fill a book of no mean proportion. The trio were Tom Barton and John Herley, of Creek Hill, Ont., and Fred Schmidt, a man who has seen much of the wilds of Alaskan life. They pulled the craft into the swift current and when about in mid stream the timbers of the raft parted, onesection turning over on Harton and Hedley, neither of whom could swim. Schmidt could and struck out desperately for shore, struggling for his life with the rushing current. With almost superhuman strength he reached the far shore of the river but Barton and Herley were left behind. They were under the raft drifting down into more placid but deeper waters. Schmidt, realizing their position, followed the raft for a time and then made his way out on a jam of logs about half a mile farther down stream. Here he awaited for the ill-starred raft and as it approached rescued the two men more dead than alive. Schmidt had lost $150 worth of supplies, but his thoughts at the time were not of this.

"On the trail we had to shoot horses mired to their bellies and as for the horses that do get through they will not be worth $5 apiece. An Englishman who is taking seventy head of mules over the trail has contracted to deliver them at Glenora by June 16, but he will not reach there till the end of August, if he ever gets the animals through. The distance, instead of 480 miles, is 650 miles. I have forded streams leading the horses through water up to their necks and a current so swift that at times I found it most difficult to keep my feet. The heavy rains swelled the streams until they were overflowing and for 350 miles there was not a mile of the distance that we had not to walk through mire up to our knees. Fancy the horses dragging themselves along through this with heavy packs on their backs, sometimes 150 pounds! In places we had to go fully 20 miles out of our course to avoid bad spots on the trail. At Morristown on the Buckley, we made a roundabout of ten miles to the Bear river, whereas we should have proceeded direct on our way if the bridge had been substantial. These roundabout tramps not only involved the extra travelling but considerable work, as the axe had to be freely used.

"As for myself, I reached Hazleton pretty sick. I had been kicked by a horse and left behind for three days, but I will not begin to talk of my little trouble. When I reached Hazleton I was advised that the trails beyond were terrible, so I returned. Twelve big streams have to be crossed on this journey besides innumerable small ones. Garliner & Co., with eighteen head of horses, passed through and wished to be reported. The party had left a young fellow behind at Hazleton suffering so severely from the hardships that he endured that I do not think he will recover."

Asked as to where those who took the trail from Ashcroft came from, Mr. Roelofsz stated that some came from Germany and France, some from the States and some from Eastern Canada. Gardiner's party, he thought, came from Glenora.

It has been held that consumption is hereditary, and the fact that one person of a family had died with consumption was considered a sure sign that others of that family could not escape it. This is partly true and partly untrue. A man with weak lungs is liable to transmit that weakness to his children. But there is no reason in the world why the weakness should be allowed to develop. Keep the lungs full of rich, red, wholesome blood, and the weakness will disappear. Decaying tissues will be thrown off, and new material will be added until the lungs are well and perfectly strong again. This is the thing that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does. This is what makes it cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption where it is taken according to directions. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be in the body, and forces them out of the system. It supplies the blood with rich, life-giving properties. It makes the appetite good, digestion perfect. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

BADLY SITUATED.

Prospectors Without Food or Money Stranded In Portland Canal.

If the story, for which three prospectors, Messrs. Colton, Aldan and Willard, are the authority, is correct, there are a large number of men at Portland Canal in a serious state of privation. There are in all 100 men practically stranded at the place and with comparatively few exceptions they are scantily provided for in the way of food. Two steamers leaving Seattle early in the year landed the greater number of them. Their destination was the head waters of the Naas and their intention was to cross the country from the head of the canal. Not expecting to meet with difficulties in the way, many took with them less than a month's rations, and little if any money, but what they have realized is entirely different from what they expected. The passes through th mountains do not exist or are not so plain as doors to a room, and in fact the trio who arrived from the North declare there are none. Glaciers appear on every hand, rain is falling very fast and the situation for the miners is anything but agreeable. One or two parties are faring fairly well but they are described as having hoggish propensities and little fellow feeling for those of their number poorly circumstanced. To the latter Indians have acted as good Samaritans but now the natives no longerfrequent the canal, owing to the salmon season engaging their attention further south. Therefore the men, who arrived on the Boscowitz, look dolefully on the situation of the prospectors and at least see no way in which they are going to avoid extreme hardship. The three made their escape from the place by paying Indians handsomely for transportation.

FOR HOME WORK.

Only the Best Goods Give Satisfaction.

Diamond Dyes, the World's Leaders, Do the Best Work.

When you bake, you must use the best brand of baking powder; when making a jelly or custard pudding, you must make use of the best flavoring extracts; when you have home dyeing to do, you should also bear in mind that your success and the safety of your materials and garments depend upon the brand of dye you employ.

When the Diamond Dyes are used, you achieve marvellous successes. Your old, faded and dingy looking goods, after a bath in the Diamond Dyes, are made as good as new. The colors are always brilliant, fast, rich and full.

If you unfortunately made use of some one of the many weak, muddy and worthless dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of long profits—well, you must be prepared for cruel disapointments and losses. The Diamond Dyes save time and money, and are solid guarantees of success and good work.

Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

Scores of the First Three Victoria Teams in the Third Match.

The scores of the first three Victoria teams in the third Canadian Military Rifle League match were completed yesterday. These scores were commenced on Saturday, but owing to the heavy fog which enveloped the range from 4 p. m. till dark, it was impossible to complete on that day. The teams and scores are as follows:

No. 1 Team--Lee-Enfield Rifle.

	200	500	600	T'l.
Sgt. E. E. McDougall	33	29	29	91
Sgt. W. H. Lettice	30	35	32	97
Sgt. W. H. Bailey	33	34	33	100
Bomb. S. W. Bodley	34	33	31	98
Gr. R. J. Butler	30	32	32	94
Gr. R. Harris	28	32	29	89
Gr. W. Duncan	31	30	32	93
Major Williams	27	25	29	81
Gr. H. A. Munn	30	29	25	84
Corp. F. Richardson	29	27	30	86
Team total				913

No. 2 Team—Lee-Enfield Rifle.

	200	500	600	T'l
Bomb. F. Futcher	30	27	26	83
Lt. J. P. Hibben	27	30	22	79
Corp. J. McPavish	31	26	31	88
Staff Sgt. A. McLean	28	31	30	89
Bomb. Fletcher, R.M.A.	28	30	22	80
Capt. Blanchard	29	26	23	78
Bomb. N. C. Short	29	28	22	78
Gr. A. A. Hughes	28	26	26	80
Corp. T. N. Hibben	22	25	16	63
Gr. C. Harris	29	29	30	88
Team total				806

No. 3 Team—Martini-Henri.

	200	500	600	T'l
Gr. W. Savory	23	12	7	42
Gr. C. McLean	24	22	8	54
Gr. A. J. Baker	25	25	18	68
Gr. T. Lubbe	21	25	7	53
Gr. H. Fox	19	19	6	44
Gr. H. Anderton	26	22	18	66
J. B. Ashby	20	25	9	54
Gr. Shrapnel	17	20	2	39
Gr. G. Brown	11	6	2	19
J. A. S. Williams	30	24	16	70
Team total				509

There remain one Lee-Enfield and one Martini-Henry team yet to shoot. These are expected to complete not later than Wednesday afternoon next, as the fourth and concluding match of the League series commences on Saturday, the 25th inst.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

Leaves San Francisco This Week—General Merritt to Call at Hongkong for Orders.

San Francisco, June 20.—The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday or Friday at the latest. This announcement was made at General Merritt's headquarters this morning. The report has been frequently circulated around army headquarters that General Merritt will divert the course of the vessel in which he will journey to the Philippines so as to touch at Hongkong before landing at Manila. General Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines. Further instructions await him at Hongkong, which is the only cable point at which he can touch after leaving this city.

Just what ships will be used for the fourth fleet cannot be learned, but the fleet will probably consist of the Newport, now at the dock, the City of Puebla, due from Puget Sound; the Peru, due from Hongkong on June 24; the Alameda, which is scheduled to arrive from Australia on June 22, and the Acapulco, which will doubtless arrive from Panama on the same date.

Japan may indirectly aid the United States. There is a report current at the Pacific Mail dock that the steamers of the Japanese line, the Toyo company, may be used as substitutes for ships chartered by the United States government from President C. P. Huntington. There is a traffic agreement between the Toyo company and the Pacific Mail for the operation of the new steamers now being built for the former company. As the Mail company has given up the Pekin and China, and will give up the Peru, the Toyo line, which operates a number of large steamers in the Orient, will probably furnish ships for the trade until its new steamers shall be completed.

MUST BUILD BRIDGES.

City Engineer Reports on the Conditions of the James Bay and Rock Bay Bridges.

No Money to Connect the Waterworks With the Reservoir at Beaver Lake.

Victoria will very shortly have to face an expenditure for two new bridges. At the regular meeting of the city council last evening, the city engineer reported that the Rock Bay bridge could only be relied on for eight months longer, while James Bay bridge would not last longer than ten or twelve months. The report of the engineer, in full, on the question of bridges is as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of Rock Bay and James Bay bridges:

Rock Bay bridge has recently been overhauled and repaired, the amount expended being $185. This bridge, I consider, will be good for ordinary traffic, under the provisions of existing by-laws regulating same, for about eight or nine months longer, by the expiration of which time some other means of communication with Victoria West should be provided.

James Bay bridge was thoroughly repaired last year. The only repair work necessary to be done this year, up to the present time, consisted in renewing the floor planking, which was done early in the season. I do not consider that it will be safe to depend on using this bridge for a greater length of time than the life of the present flooring, which will probably be about ten or twelve months. I would respectfully suggest that the by-law regulating the speed of vehicles crossing the bridges be rigidly enforced.

Respectfully submitted.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, June 17, 1898.

That portion of the report referring to Rock Bay bridge was referred to the street committee to report, it being understood that they will confer with the managers of thes treet railway company, who are expected to assist in building a new bridge or providing a new thoroughfare to Victoria West.

Another important report was read from the watercomissioner, who menclosed an estimate for the foreman as to the cost of connecting the water main with the new reservoir, as recommended by the council. The estimate was $558.55. The commissioned added: "As the funds obtainable under authority of water water works loan by-law are practically exhausted this money would have to be taken out of the general revenue."

"And," added the Mayor, as the report was read, "there is no money in the general revenue; it has all been appropriated."

John Hardie, deputy minister of marine, wrote that the lease to Mr. D. F. Adams of a portion of the foreshore of Victoria harbor included a portion of David street, but he had written Mr. Adams notifying him that it was granted inadvertedly and unless he could arrange the matter amicably with the corporation of Victoria, the government would cancel the lease on six months' notice.

The latter was received and filed and Mr. Adams willbe notified to remove his property from David street at once.

Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co. were granted permission to build a shute under Niagara street, to reach the cellar of their factory.

The water commissioner and city solicitor recommended that Josiah Bull be granted a leave for five years of five acres of land at Beaver lake at an annual rental of $135, with the understanding that no manure be placed on the land, that no cattle be allowed to run on it and that the fences be kept in order. The report was adopted.

Two tenders, couched in technical terms, were received for the construction of the wall on the foreshore of Ross Bay cemetery. The Mayor figured that the stone wall would cost $909.50 or contrete $979, according to Messrs. Mason & Company's tender, and $695 for stone or $850 for concrete according to Wm. Boddy's tender.

The tenders were after discussion referred to the engineer and cemetery committee to report.

The street committee recommended that 300 feet of sidewalk be laid on Fourth street; that a reward of $25 be offered for the arrest of anyone mutilating street signs; that a sidewalk be laid on Wharf street between Broughton and Fort, and that the rock taken out be used to macadamize Wharf street.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the last item, which was referred to the engineer to report.

The street by-law amendment by-law was finally passed and the council adjourned.

RANSOM FOR HOBSON.

Suggestion to Washington That Its Payment Might Secure Prompt Release.

Madrid, June 20.—Premier Sagasta when questioned on the subject to-day said nothing had been decided in spite of the American reports regarding the exchange of naval constructor Hobson and his companions who were captured by the Spaniards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 20. — W. Ransden, the British consul at Santiago, now acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades, has suggested to the officials at Washington that even a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners. That idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable despatches which passed to the colonial authorities, but in what form it was shaped is not clear.

SPAIN SUFFERS AGAIN.

Army Moving to Relief of Manila Ambushed and Forced to Surrender.

Hongkong, June 20.—According to advices from Manila dated June 17 it was reported there that General Nonet was coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Bartacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was taken in ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued and was carried on for three days, during which General Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Men's fine business suits, $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

BIG OUTWARD BOUND FLEET.

Three Northern, One West Coast and Two Oriental Liners Sail.

Last night the Charmer of the C.P.N. fleet left for Vancouver after a fortnight's rest, the Islander being laid off for her first week in port in several months. The Tees and Willapa of the company's fleet also went out last night, the former for northern British Columbia ports as well as Skagway and Wrangel, and the latter for Ahousett and way ports. The passengers on the Willapa included Mr. W. J. R. Cowell and party of six going to Alberni on business connected with Alberni Consolidated mine. On the Tees there were Mr. Brown and wife, Rev. Gurd and wife, Miss Elliot and other saloon passengers, besides a large number of Chinamen. Both steamers carried heavy freights.

THE BOSCOWITZ ARRIVES.

In West Inlet men are at work salving the steamer Iskoot. The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Steele, which brought this news arrived shortly after noon yesterday. She met the Amur bound North off China Hat, but spoke no other vessels on the trip. Her freight consisted chiefly of a valuable consignment of bear skins. Her passengers were composed almost entirely of prospectors, the few exceptions including Mr. Meiss, a cannery operator, and Mrs. Adams.

A SOUVENIR PRESENTATION.

Captain Wallace Langley, port captain of the Dunsmuir fleet, has been presented with a handsome silver casket suitably engraved, by the crew of the tug Lorne, as a souvenir of his long and successful connection with that ship. Chief Engineer Lees in a happy little address, made the presentation in behalf of the crew, the event taking place when the steamer was last in port. Going aboard in response to a request Capt. Langwas agreeably surprised at finding the ceremony all arranged. In a very pleasant reply to the address he spoke very highly of the crew.

GO NORTH.

The steamers City of Seattle and Cottage City went North yesterday, both calling at the outer wharf at an early hour in the morning. The former is to receive as passengers at Vancouver Mr. F. M. Rattenbury and bride, who are going to Dawson on their honeymoon. Geo. Wallace, H. Parson, J. Webber and Capt. J. Rattenbury, who are going North in the interests of the Lake Bennett & Klondike Navigation Company, and Mrs. J. St. Clair Blackett and two children were among the passengers leaving here on the Seattle. On the Cottage City two embarked here and about 100 from the Sound. This is the Cottage City's first run in place of the excursion steamer Queen.

MARINE NOTES.

The following fleet of sealers have cleared on Behring sea cruises: Umbrina, Capt. Campbell; Ainoko, Capt. Heater; Beatrice; Penelope, Capt. McCauley; Arietis, Capt. Byers; Otto and City of San Diego.

The Empress of China sailed from Yokohama yesterday.

The C.P.R. steamship Tartar sails for the North on Thursday.

R.M.S. Empress of Japan will sail for the Orient early this morning. She is full of cargo, and although no saloon passengers were ticketed here several will embark at Victoria.

The Olympia, of the N. P. line, left for Tacoma at 6:30 on Sunday morning.

Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, notifies mariners that the Ripple Reef buoy, Johnstone Straits, which recently disappeared, has been re-moored in position.

The salmon laden ship City of Delhi, bound from Steveston, on the Fraser, for Liverpool, is still waiting a crew and on Sunday was towed down to Esquimalt by the tug Lorne.

Tug Lorne was in port on Sunday looking little the worse for the experience she was reported to have had in a gale of wind at Port Townsend a few days ago. She cleared for Port Townsend to take the ship Eric to Gabriola Island to load piles and will afterwards tow the coal laden ship Nesmith to sea. She will then go to Port Angeles to tow the American bark Louisiana across into Canadian waters. The bark is chartered by Robert Ward & Co. to load piles at Salt Spring Island for Santa Rosalia.

The bark Carnarvon Bay finished discharging her naval stores yesterday evening and to-day or to-morrow will be brought around to the outer wharf.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander, from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, from Port Townsend.
Str. Lapwing, from Nanaimo.
Str. Daisy, from Chemainus.
Str. Barbara Boscowitz, from Port Simpson.
Schr. Boss, from Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer, for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, for Port Townsend.
Str. Daisy, for Chemainus.

Tennis and Boating Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets, $1.25, 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ABOUT GOLDEN CARIBOO

What Is Being Done in Further Developing the Rich Central Region.

Highly Satisfactory Progress Being Made—Many Good Opportunities for Capital.

To those interested in mining and in the general development throughout the great section known in a general way as the Cariboo country, says the B. C. Mining Journal, a brief glance at what has been accomplished within the past six months and of the outlook for business in a mining way, will not be devoid of interest.

The Cariboo mining country may be spoken of in several general divisions or sections, and under the head of the

HORSEFLY COUNTRY

we note work has steadily progressed on the cemented gravel mine owned by the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company, only a few men, however, being employed during the winter. The work done has consisted in runing tunnels across the vast body of cemeted gravel, and has resulted in uncovering an extensive body of cement that runs high in gold, and that the management of the mine thinks will well repay mining and milling. With the ten-stamp mill now on the ground that made a short trial last season, the outlook is for a success.

The Horsefly Gold Mining Company is steadily running with its hydraulic elevators, a "Miller" and an "Evans." There is plenty of water in Moffatt's creek, and we believe all difficulties between companies relating to water rights have been settled. There is plenty of water, if properly reserved, for all. The results of the brief run made last year by the Horsefly Hydraulic Gold Mining Company was not made public, but was believed to be good, and this season should see an output of many thousands.

Of the Miocene Company sinking a shaft to the bottom of the old channel of the Horsefly river, bedrock was reached at a depth of 275 feet, but was found pitching at the rate of one to two, and sinking into bedrock was begun. At a depth of 50 feet a drive was started to attempt to make the bottom of the channel. The results of the work are not known at this writing, but should good gravel be found at this point, the result will be the opening up of an enormous system of old channels.

Other work is going on in this camp, but not with large forces. All in all, the chances seem to be good for a great camp on the Horsefly.

QUESNELLE FORKS.

At Quesnelle Forks the mine of the district is as yet, and must of necessity be for many days, if not forever, the Cariboo Hydraulic Company. A new ditch, capable of carrying 3,000 miners' inches of water, is under way to bring in Moorehead lake water. A dam that will be 40 feet in the highest place and 400 feet long, across the outlet of the lake, will cause the retention of an immense amount of water. The 12-mile ditch, added to the water system now existing, will make about 32 miles of ditch, all laid out by the company's engineer, Mr. Warner, and built under his supervision. By those who have examined this water system so far as completed, the unanimous verdict is that the work, from an engineering point, is perfect, and that their size is such that it is more natural to speak of the water courses as canals rather than as ditches. The superintendent, J. B. Hobson, has done the most thorough and complete work in opening up the Cariboo mine ever done this side of California, if not in the world, with water enough to give a full head for 150 or 175 days, as the new supply will, instead of as last season, for 75 days only, a good output will be made. For the past two summers about $140,000 per year has been sent down from this mine, working less than half the season, and on the top ground. What may then be reasonably expected when a flood of water is turned on to the bottom strata for seven months, instead of three, and bedrock cleaned up in the immense gutter filled with gravel to a depth of 400 feet and 1,000 yards wide, called a mine, but a deposit so vast that a hundred years will not see it worked out?

The Golden River Quesnelle Company will shortly close the gates of their immense waste way and allow the water to slowly fill the 100 miles and more in length reservoir. As an engineering success, under the direction of Joseph Hunter, it is a splendid piece of work. It is estimated that the water can be backed for 150 days easily, and the work already done by the experts of the stockholders in the river bed during the short time the water has been shut off heretofore, is said to show marvelously rich gravel. The report of Major Dupont, lately given to the London people who have furnished the capital for the mammoth undertaking, is said to show, by results of prospecting since the water was shut off, that with 300 men, working 150 days, $300,000 net may be expected. The company has about 10 miles of the south fork of the Quesnelle before its junction with the north fork—in other words ground enough to last a life-time.

It is stated that the Victoria Company, which has valuable hydraulic ground near Quesnelle Forks, are advised by their superintendent, a well-known and reliable California engineer, Mr. Hughes, that their ground is now sufficiently well explored, so that he can advise with all confidence a large expenditure for a ditch line, which will be 12 miles or more in length, and a large plant, etc., and that we may look with confidence for the opening up of another great mine soon at the Forks.

Among other properties in this section that have been well prospected and are regarded as of great value, are the Montreal, the Beavermouth, the Maud, the Fishback, and other properties of note.

Quesnelle Forks will be a busy town for many years to come, and before many years hydraulic mining on a large scale will be carried on in many a bench or old channel not now spoken of.

BARKERVILLE.

Williams creek, with its immense and rich deposits of gravel lying on the flats below Barkerville, will soon be giving up its golden treasure.

Late and reliable reports from Barkerville state that the Campbell hydraulic elevator, under the personal supervision of the inventor, Senator R. H. Campbell, is working to perfection on the grounds of the Cariboo Gold Fields Company. The plant is located on the old Marysville ground, the lift being 90 feet, the greatest height to which gravel has been raised by this process. The pressure is 650 feet, and everything is working to perfection. The opening to bedrock is now about completed, and gravel to the full capacity of the elevators will soon be sent up. Look out for a wash-up at the end of the season that will arouse the mining world, although this season's output will not be a criterion of what may be expected later on.

Famous old Lightning creek, from which so many millions have been taken, will again, we trust, before many months, be added to the list of producers. A Baltimore company has obtained a large tract of ground on the creek, and has begun work preparatory to starting a drainage tunnel, which will yield largely. The want of capital only has heretofore prevented work of this character being undertaken. Of the richness of bedrock gravel there can be no question, and the running of a tunnel to drain off the bedrock water is perfectly feasible, capital and judgment alone, with reasonable time, are all that is required.

At Slough Creek, H. Thompson, the well-known Australian mining expert, and at one time president of the Coolgardie Chamber of Mines, is now on the ground with large English capital. He will operate also on Willow river, below the ground mined by F. C. Laird, who has for so long and persistently worked to sink a working shaft to get at the rich deposits on bedrock that his repeated tests with a jetting machine proved to be there. Mr. Laird has had hard luck in losing his shaft house and much valuable machinery by fire, but will go ahead with a new pumping plant soon, and is still sanguine of the success he so richly deserves.

Work on Hardscrabble creek has been pushed during the season, but we have been unable to learn the results.

On Antler creek no work has been done as yet this season, but will be shortly.

On Snowshoe creek two hydraulics are running successfully.

Also at Barkerville the usual number of small plants, the Flynn mine on Mosquito creek, and the Dragon creek hydraulic, by Lang's company. The New South Wales, on Lightning creek, gave good returns the last work done, water being the disturbing element in the mine. It is reported that an English company, floated by a Mr. Bremner, with large capital, will take hold of the Eleven of England group.

QUESNELLE.

At Quesnelle, work on several claims is progressing.

C. F. Law's company, the Golden Province, have their tunnel early completed, to tap the old channel. That covered by basaltic capping shows plainly. Professor Dawson and Dr. Selwyn both speak very favorably of this enterprise, and it is said that the gravel at the bottom of the shaft sunk about 300 feet showed up well in gold. The tunnel now being driven in from Baker's creek will give good drainage and allow a thorough exploitation of the old channel. If successful in results, a great field will be opened up.

Seymour Baker is operating several properties in the vicinity of Quesnelle, the results of which are not made public.

The Cottonwood mines, under the management of Engineer Betts, shows a splendid piece of engineering. No washing will be done for some time.

Many men are mining along the Fraser and Quesnelle in a small way, usually making only small pay. Many Chinese are also thus engaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the dredging, much of interest cannot be given the space it demands, this article being already long. It is sufficient to say here that some good practical men are at work on various streams, working and experimenting as to the best methods for dredging the river beds.

The marked success of the Beatty dredge at North Bend, that has recovered over $30,000 in a few months' work, leads to the belief that the true method of working the river beds is to use buckets for hoisting the gravel. It seems a plain proposition that if 1,000 yards of gravel can be hoisted in 10 hours, that will yield 10 cents per yard, at an expense of $25, the company can make money, and trials so far go to show that this can easily be done, and that the gravel ordinarily taken from the bars is much richer than suggested, some running more than ten times the amount named.

Taken altogether, the Cariboo country may be truthfully said to be in a prosperous condition, and as a place for the judicious investment of capital, no other section can excel and few equal.

Political Notes.

A special despatch from Vancouver received last night states that George Bartley, of the World, has formally decided to run as an independent young man's candidate, and that personally he is likely to be as strong a candidate as any in the field.

KELLIE'S LIGHT FLICKERING.

Despite opposition statements as to Mr. Kellie's "success" at Trout Lake City on Saturday, when he met his opponent, Mr. White, at a public meeting, a special despatch says that the meeting was distinctly in favor of Mr. White.

Last evening the two candidates met at Revelstoke, and a special from that point says: "The government candidate, Mr. White, had much the best of it. Rowdyism was rampant among Mr. Kellie's supporters and twice Mr. White was compelled to stop despite the demands of the chairman and appeals by Mr. Kellie to give him fair play. At last he was given a hearing and made a good impression. He successfully defended the policy of the government and presented Mr. Kellie's record in very bad light. The lie was passed repeatedly between the two candidates. Mr. Cotton followed, but was not able to counteract the force of Mr. White's argument. Mr. White has shown that he is a fighter. Messrs. Turner, Eberts, Cotton and Kellie meet here to-morrow night.

AN UNSAVORY MESS.

The opposition is a regular hotch-potch so far as mixture is concerned. Will this misture be acceptable to the electors? It will require a very long spoon to sup this mixture.—Kootenay Mail.

MR. GRAHAM GETS A CHILL.

Neverbefore in our experience have we witnessed such a complete "frost" as met Mr. Graham at Lumby on Monday night. The meeting called by himself, although largely attended, contained not more than a dozen supporters of the opposition party.—Vernon News.

JOSEPH'S POLITICS.

M-y darling electors I'm in for a fight,
A-nd don't know this province, but, pshaw, that's all right;
R-emember I'm out for the stuff.
T-o me it don't matter, but once in the push
I-'ll see that my light isn't held in the bush.
N-ow don't you think that is enough?
—Vancouver World.

ENEMIES OF THE PROVINCE.

According to opposition orators and opposition organs, the province is hopelessly in debt, all the public domain has been swallowed up by favored speculators, the government is corrupt, there is little but class legislation, and the masses are consequently in poverty and downtrodden. This is the picture that the enemy within our gates points of a province which is admittedly the richest and most prosperous in the Dominion of Canada. If things were as these orators and organs represent them, they would not remain in the country themselves. These gentry ever struggle to emulate the bird that fouls its own nest.—Nelson Economist.

WHY HE LEFT THEM.

In the course of a speech Candidate Bowser said: "Two years ago he had been with the opposition, but had since then changed his views. Not only was his change in consequence of the opposition in railway matters, but they had obstructed nearly everything. The whole idea of the opposition was to oppose everything except legislation introduced by themselves."

HE FAVORS RAILWAYS.

Candidate Garden, of Vancouver, says: "The keynote of the campaign and a very important feature to their efforts, in order to aid Vancouver and the development of the mainland, was to build railways whereby the resources of the Northwest and the interior could be brought to the mainland coast."

A SAMPLE OPPOSITIONIST.

Referring to Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. Price Ellison, the government candidate in East Yale, said: "Since his election Mr. Graham had done little or nothing that had proved of advantage to his constituents and in some cases he had worked against the best interests of the district. Look at the vote against the Railway Loan bill! Mr. Graham, perhaps, had no hay, cattle or horses to sell, but the farmers here had, and the building of a new roads meant a market to them and money in their pockets. The government had pursued a wise policy in subsidising the Boundary Creek railway, a policy that won the hearty approval of the residents of the district, but in spite of this Mr. Graham had placed himself in opposition to it, and if he had his way the road would never be built."

THOSE QUESTIONS AGAIN.

The Times is getting itself tangled up very badly over those questions. But at the risk of leading it to be even more absurd than it now is, we beg to ask it again what it means when it says that legislation is being enacted that is not in the best interests of the province and enactments are allowed to stand which are not in the best interest of the province. We do not say that the language employed by the Times in making these statements is unintelligible; what we want to be told is what measures it has reference to. A mere general statement that a government has done those things that it ought not to have done and has left undone those things which it ought to have done is of no particular value. Any one can say that about anybody.

Our contemporary's references to the government and the Chinese has come down to the very mild statement that it has neglected to take precautions against the wholesale immigration of these people. As there is nothing that the government can do to prevent Chinese from coming into the country, this is to seek to hold it responsible for something which it could not prevent. If the opposition believe that the province can legislate to keep the Chinese out, why have they not taken some occasion to indicate how the thing can be done. They would find 999 out of every 1,000 white people in the province eager to adopt such a plan. But there is nothing that the provincial government can do in the premises, and the Times knows it perfectly well.

It is alleged that the way railway aid has been given is responsible for "the bad financial position of the province." We deny that the province is in a bad financial positition, as a matter of fact the financial position of the province is excellent. But if the Times can suggest how the railway aid could have been given so that the province would have been in a better position, why has it never taken the public into its confidence?

It repeats the statement that the rate of interest paid by the province is too high. The rate of interest paid by the province is extremely reasonable, as will be seen by comparison with what other provinces pay.

It complains that the government has not sought to reopen the E. & N. railway bargain. Does the Times speak for any one besides itself when it proposes that this shall be the policy of the province? The Times knows, and in fact admits, that to reopen this question it would be necessary to secure authority from the Dominion. Does it not also know that the terms of the E. & N. grant are a part of a contract, and that, before the Dominion parliament would consent to their being reopened, the province would have to undertake to recompense the company for anything which it might surrender? What do the Mainland oppositions think of this?

We confess our utter inability to understand what the Times means when it says that it pointed out on the authority of the Colonist, that the credit of the business men of British Columbia is not as good as that of other busines men.

VICTORIA WEST MEETING.

It was evening in Victoria West and the balmy breeze blew refreshingly amid the trees and wafted the fragrance of the flowers of surrounding gardens through the windows of Semple's hall, where the opposition meeting assembled yesterday. There are lovely gardens in Victoria West, beautifully kept gardens that show the care lavished upon them by their owners. According to Mr. Beaumont Boggs, the chairman, it was this love of horticulture that kept the meeting from being larger in numbers, for as he said in regretting that so few people were present "as the evening is fine and it is just after the rain, they are no doubt weeding their gardens." Messrs. A. L. Belyea, F. B. Gregory and Alex. Stewart, the opposition candidates, spoke first, their speeches being on the whole so like those they gave at Spring Ridge that it is not necessary to repeat them. During Mr. Belyea's address the chairman, who may have done his hoeing earlier in the day in order to get to the meeting and felt a bit tired dozed a little. Soon after 9 o'clock, when it was too dark to see to work outside a number of other people came into the hall. Hon. Robert Beaven spoke briefly, promising to say more another time and was sitting down when Mr. Harrison rose and asked him to explain why he was not staying with the opposition as he was not with the government.

To this Hon. Mr. Beaven said that the recognized opposition was that which had during the last four years been the parliamentary opposition of the province. If he came out as an opposition candidate he would be compelled to justify and defend them. He could not conscientiously do that for the opposition had done things in the legislature which he could not justify. He was not a follower of Mr. Turner's, but he could not justify the opposition for instance on the Yukon and Teslin railway matter any more that he did the government.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, the last speaker, confined himself to a few general remarks as the hour was late and the meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock.

It is a cese of "Not for Joseph."

It is premature to name Col. Gregory in connection with a department of pomology.

The opposition have not yet named the Chinaman who is to take the fourth place on their ticket.

Private advices from Kamloops say that the Hon. G. B. Martin will surely be re-elected. His opponent is expending a good deal of energy; but is making few converts.

What has become of Mr. Semlin? There is a gentleman of that name up in the West Riding of Yale; but the one inquired for is the leader of the opposition. Where can he have disappeared to?

R. McBride, of New Westminster, spent yesterday in the city.

T. D. Conway, C.P.R. lineman, is at the Oriental.

J. T. Wilkinson, representing the Province, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Mayor Bogue, wife and family, of Moosejaw, N.W.T., are guests at the Wilson.

W. K. Leighton is down from Nanaimo.

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Furnished Rooms by day or week, hot and cold baths. Ladies' drawing room, office upstairs.

RE ALEXANDER ORR,

DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that creditors and others having any claims against the estate of Alexander Orr, late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on the 13th of May, 1898, and whose will has been proved by the Executors William Collister and William Russell, are hereby required to send in their claims to us on or before the 9th day of July, 1898, after which date the executors of the said will will distribute the assets of the testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount due by them to the executors forthwith.

Dated June 9th, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Executors.

FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 876, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 11 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 102 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,53B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 13, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of North Ward:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I again offer myself as a candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. G. McCandless and ask your support and influence.

EDWARD BRAGG.

Victoria, B.C., June 15, 1898.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolnye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C.

..GLENORA..

The Terminus of the Cassiar Central Railway Co. on the Stikine River

The Company having acquired the whole of the land at Glenora has laid out a new Townsite and is now prepared to dispose of a limited number of lots.

These lots have been laid out in close proximity to the site of the Company's proposed Terminal Buildings and are in the most favourable situation.

Plans of Townsite and conditions of sale can be seen on a pplication at the office of the Company, 34 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. By order

ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

June 14th, 1898.

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